

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 46-51 (S-F). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (S-F). LON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (S-F). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (S-F). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (S-F). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (S-F). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Ordered War, Then Called Off Attack

# Sadat Assails U.S. on Jets

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat bitterly criticized the United States tonight for its reported decision to sell more Phantom jet fighters to Israel, and warned that Washington's support of Israel was jeopardizing American interests in Arab world oil.

In a report to the Egyptian people after the expiration of the "year of decision" for war or peace with Israel, Mr. Sadat said he had issued an order for a military assault last month but had been compelled to cancel the attack because of the Indian invasion of East Pakistan.

Mr. Sadat emphasized treaty commitments of the Soviet Union to India and implied that Moscow had opposed Egyptian military operations while it had been distracted with the fighting between India and Pakistan.

Decision is Ours

Top-level consultations with the Soviet Union are continuing, Mr. Sadat said, and added: "But the decision in this matter is ours. The responsibility is ours."

The bulk of Mr. Sadat's hour-long speech on radio and television was devoted to condemnation of the United States, which he called Israel's "protector" and supporter in its ambitions to expand "from the Nile to the Euphrates."

Extremists' a Principal Target

Ex-Agent's Article Reveals Some FBI Inner Workings

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Internal Security Service acknowledged last night that it has a special seven-man unit whose sole job is to collect information on extremist political organizations of the left and right and their leaders to uncover situations where there may have been tax evasion.

Learn of a public information officer for the IRS, said that he was not clear on what criteria are used to place people in the "extremist" category. But, he said, "because of the way some of these people behave in their everyday affairs, it's reasonable to believe some of them may be violating the tax laws."

The acknowledgment came after a former FBI agent, Robert N. Wall, mentioned this while discussing some of the inner workings of the FBI.

He said that FBI activities included monitoring the telephone calls of the Internal Security Service and trying to place young informants in a liberal research institute, soliciting information from banks and telephone companies without getting subpoenas, and attempting to foment strife within radical circles through such devices as anonymous letters.

Allegations Supported

Mr. Wall, a 33-year-old former naval officer who was a special agent of the FBI for five years, made these disclosures in an article that will appear in the New York Review of Books, and in an interview at his home in Buffalo.

He described himself as so disenchanted with the American life style that he plans to move to a farm in Nova Scotia. He left the FBI in April, 1970. He says he had become disillusioned with the bureau.

Almost all of Mr. Wall's allegations about the FBI have been independently verified by reliable sources in and out of government.

An FBI spokesman questioned yesterday said the bureau would make "no comment whatsoever" on several points. A spokesman



Anwar Sadat

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In Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, the Persian Gulf emirates and other Arab countries. Two companies, Amoco-Egypt (Standard Oil of Indiana) and Phillips, operate in Egypt under service contracts. The profits of the American oil companies are estimated to contribute about \$2 billion to the U.S. balance of payments.

Painful Disruptions

Outright nationalization of American companies is considered unlikely because of the painful disruptions to Arab income, but proposals have been raised for heavy taxes, a ban on further concessions and a curb on output to produce shortages in Western Europe.

Mr. Sadat stressed in his speech that Egypt was still hoping for a peaceful recovery of the lands occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, but he indicated that he had lost interest in further efforts to reopen the Suez Canal as an "interim arrangement."

He accused the United States of having played "hide and seek" with Egypt last year while appearing to press for an accord on the canal.

In the future, he said, "let anyone who wants to make a political endeavor work with Gunnar Jarring."

Mr. Sadat said that he was prepared for contacts with Mr. Jarring, the United Nations intermediary, on the basis of two principles:

• "No surrender of one inch of Arab land."

• "No bargaining on the rights of the Palestinians."

A sense of urgency was created for tonight's broadcast by an abrupt summons yesterday to Foreign Minister Mahmoud Foad to suspend a tour of Persian Gulf emirates and return immediately to Cairo. Scheduled trips of other Egyptian officials have also been postponed.

Field of Fire

Warning that Egypt was entering a stage of "confrontation," Mr. Sadat called on every citizen to participate in immediate mobilization of the homeland. "Every person in every place in our country will be on the field of fire," he said.

Noting Israel's warnings that any resumption of fighting by Egypt would lead to "all-out war" with attacks beyond the battle front, Mr. Sadat alluded to Egypt's new ability to strike at targets

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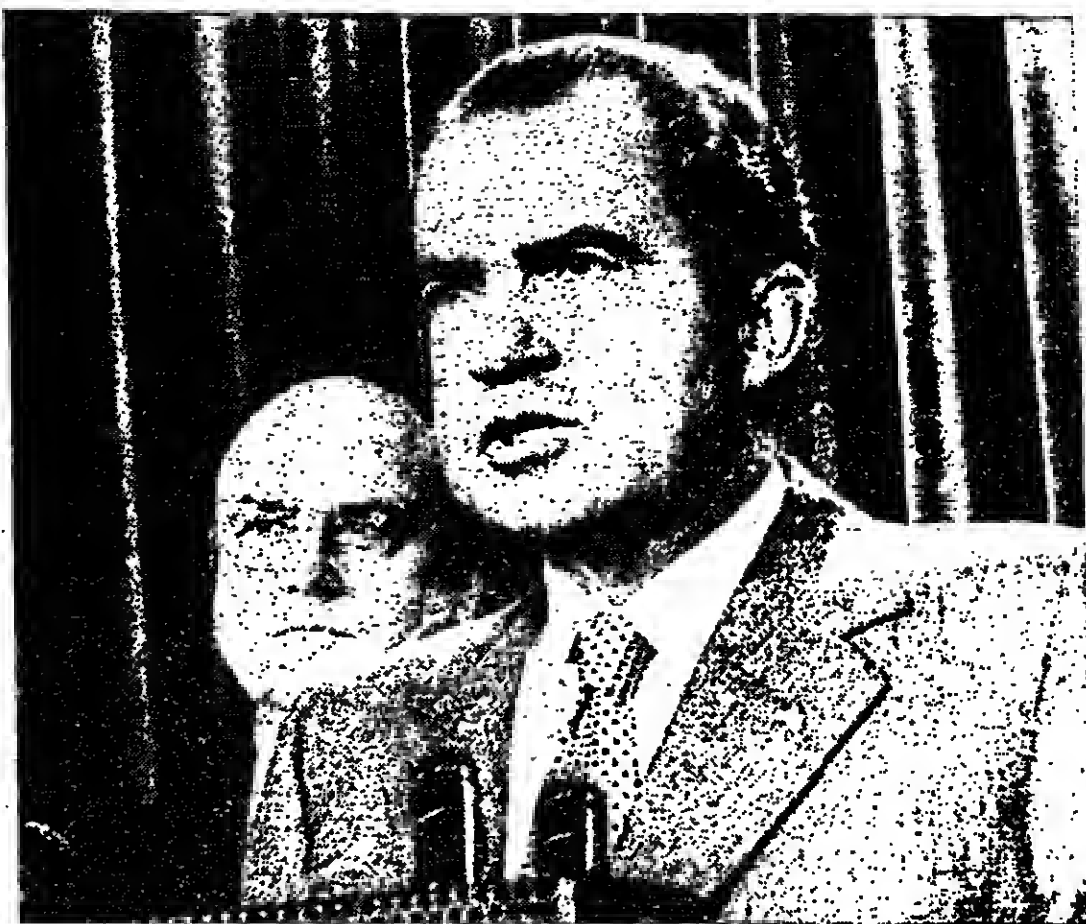
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WINDING DOWN—President Nixon announcing latest U.S. troop withdrawal from South Vietnam at White House yesterday. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird is at left.

## Parliament Dissolved

# Ghana Premier Overthrown By Colonel in Bloodless Coup

ACCRA, Ghana, Jan. 13 (AP).—Army officers seized power in Ghana, apparently without bloodshed, early today, overthrowing one of the few parliamentary democracies left in black Africa.

The coup members, led by Lt. Col. J. K. Acheampong, 40, told Ghanaians in a nationwide broadcast that the constitution has been suspended, political parties banned and Parliament dissolved.

The airport was closed, but reopened a few hours later while all normal communications with the outside world were cut. The cable office and the Ghana News Agency were under armed guard.

The coup came while Prime Minister Kofi A. Busia, 58, was in Britain for a medical check-up.

The overthrow of Mr. Busia's government followed widespread discontent over a 44 percent devaluation of the currency last month, skyrocketing inflation, mass unemployment and what the radio called "mismanagement" of government.

The radio, between broadcasts of martial music, said Ghana would be led temporarily by a National Redemption Council made up of army officers, traditional chiefs, representatives of the Trade Union Congress and members of Ghana's Christian and Muslim Council and the Ghana Assembly of Women.

The Trade Union Congress had been dissolved under Mr. Busia. The army said the government would include civilian advisers.

There was no word that army garrisons in other parts of Ghana had joined the coup leaders in Accra and there was no mention of arrests, but members of parliament were urged to check in with army authorities "for their own safety."

Devaluation Review

The new government said it will review the unpopular devaluation and study a 5 percent rural development levy on salaries and other controversial measures by the Busia government. No other details were immediately available.

The new ruler, Col. Acheampong, is the acting commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, the largest concentration of troops in the Accra area.

There was little evidence of military activity in central Accra, but thunderous cheers could be heard throughout the town as busloads of workers roared their support for the take-over. The downtown areas were crowded as usual, and peaceful.

One of Mr. Busia's last official acts was to bestow on Ghana Jan. 5 for a two-day visit as part of her three-nation West African tour.

It was becoming increasingly clear that Ghana's lonely experiment with democracy in a continent controlled by army strongmen and one-party regimes was being seriously thwarted by a staggering economy.

The Ghana economy has been plagued with large foreign debts, plunging prices for cocoa, its main export, a serious trade imbalance fueled by a recently doubled liberal import policy, rising prices, poor agricultural production, and most recently, devaluation.

Corrective but unpopular austerity measures followed by devaluation bolstered opposition to Mr. Busia's two-year-old regime. The belt-tightening particularly hit the influential upper middle class and civil servants.

The huge debts, which approach one billion dollars, are the legacy of deposed dictator Kwame Nkrumah, who led this nation of nine million to independence from British colonial rule in 1947.

Busia Surprised

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Mr. Busia was taken by surprise today by the news he had been deposed and canceled plans to return home tomorrow, aides reported.

Mr. Busia, in London for treatment of an eye ailment, said he first heard of the coup on a British radio broadcast.

## U.K. Notifies

# 6,100 Losing Jobs in Malta

VALETTA, Jan. 13 (UPI).—More than 6,100 employees of the British armed forces in Malta were notified today they may lose their jobs at any time because of the withdrawal of British troops.

The dismissals will cost the British about \$5 million in severance pay and double the island's unemployment.

The notices, which left open the date when dismissals became effective, were distributed to Maltese workers as the first phase of "Operation Exit" neared its end.

The last planned of British wives and children was to take off for England at 11:40 p.m., leaving behind servicemen to pack and transfer later.

The departure of 7,000 dependents began seven days ago and ended 48 hours before the deadline of midnight Saturday imposed by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

But there was no sign that the 3,800 British troops would even start their withdrawal by deadline time.

Mr. Mintoff ordered all troops off Malta after failing to gain a sizable increase in the amount of money Britain pays to use island military bases, but British officials said troops could not go by then and contended that Britain has paid rent on the bases until March 31.

NATO Meeting Held

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (AP).—The North Atlantic Council met today for the third time this week to discuss Mr. Mintoff's demand that British troops leave Malta.

Although no further meeting was announced, it was expected that another will be held before the Maltese deadline expires. Informal sources said no new offer could be agreed on today.

The United States and Italy have been pressing for a new rent-and-aid package that would come closer to Mr. Mintoff's figure of \$18 million a year. They want to keep Malta out of the hands of both the Soviet Mediterranean fleet and the revolutionary Arab government in Libya.

He called the blueprint "the sanest popular statement" he had seen on the environmental crisis facing man. He said he had found nothing "over dramatic" in it.

"We are not fortunate in the amount of time left to us," he added. "We cannot think of it in linear fashion—as if the next 1,000 years would be like the last 1,000."

The blueprint emphasized the same point, arguing that the demand on resources and food and the impact on the environment were multiplying—with the result that the increases keep getting larger and larger.

For example, a chart in the blueprint showed the curves of present oil production and reserves. They start moving toward each other gently, but then curve sharply until demand exceeds supply by the year 2000. The paper argues that it is hard to see the threat because the increased demand comes in a rush.

As an example, Edward Goldsmith, editor of The Ecologist, said at the news conference that it now costs \$30,000 for machinery and chemicals to support one farm worker's job in the United States. The result, he said, was to be raised for each job.

An unusual social argument in the paper is that the trend toward increased capitalization is leading toward great unemployment. More capital, it said, has to be raised for each job.

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# Nixon to Halve GI War Force, Pulling 70,000

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (WP).—President Nixon announced today that the number of American troops in Vietnam would be cut in half between Feb. 1 and May 1—from a ceiling of 128,000 to 64,000. In his seventh troop-withdrawal announcement, the President said that 70,000 troops would be brought home by May 1 and that the rate of withdrawal would be the most rapid to date.

The withdrawal rate in the next three months will average 2,300 men a month, compared to the 2,500-man monthly rate in the period ending Feb. 1. "There will be another announcement that will be made before May 1 with regard to a further withdrawal," Mr. Nixon said in a brief statement he made to reporters in the White House press room.

If the new rate were maintained after May 1, all American forces would be out of Vietnam by Aug. 1, three months before the elections.

But the President has said that a residual force would remain until the release of American prisoners in North Vietnam. He hinted in his Jan. 13 interview with television newsmen Dan Rather that the remaining force might number between 25,000 and 35,000.

Mr. Nixon said the new withdrawal had the approval of Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the South Vietnamese government.

After making his short statement, the President presented Secretary Laird to answer questions, and in reply to the first one Mr. Laird injected a political note.

"The question was what the administration's 'eventual goal' was, but Mr. Laird, declining to make predictions, criticized those who, he said, remained silent in 1968—another campaign year—when we were on the escalator, going up and up and up" as far as troop strength was concerned.

"Now that we are going down, down, down, it seems that they have changed their positions and are critical of the President" and his withdrawal program, the secretary stated.

While Mr. Laird declined to name the critics, he appeared to be talking chiefly of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., the Vice-President under President Johnson.

Both senators have urged a "Vietnamization" of the war.

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## Soviet Writer Suggests:

## Russia May Go Easier on Jews, Dissidents if U.S. Cuts 'Voice'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (NYT). — A politically prominent Soviet writer was reported today to have suggested that Moscow would relax its restrictions on political dissidence and emigration if Western radio stations beamed toward the Soviet Union ceased what he described as anti-Soviet propaganda.

The unusual proposal was made by Alexander B. Chakovsky, editor of the authoritative weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, in a three-hour talk last week with Rep. James H. Scheuer, a New York City Democrat.

"If you change those broadcasts, then we will change the way we handle dissidents and those who want to emigrate," the 58-year-old writer was quoted as having said.

He was replying to a plea by the congressman that the Soviet Union try to avoid incidents likely to inflame American public opinion at a time when efforts were under way on both sides to improve relations between the two countries.

Rep. Scheuer, who has been touring the Soviet Union with a House study group on education, related the gist of his conversation with Mr. Chakovsky in an interview today, following an incident last night in which the congressman was briefly detained by the police while visiting the private home of a Jewish couple that had been refused emigration to Israel. Rep. Scheuer was released in 10 minutes, after the police checked his credentials.

Undeterred, Rep. Scheuer left later in the day for a visit to Leningrad on the closing stage of his tour of the Soviet Union.

According to the congressman, Mr. Chakovsky, in linking Western broadcasts to Soviet domestic policy, was referring to the Voice of America as well as to Radio Liberty, a Munich-based broadcasting organization financed by the U.S. government.

There was no immediate indication whether the Soviet writer was expressing a personal suggestion or whether he reflected a view that had some support in the higher echelons of the Communist party.

A candidate member of the party's policy-making Central Committee, Mr. Chakovsky is one of two Jews on this high party body. The other is Vladimir E. Dymshin, a Soviet deputy premier, who is a full member of the committee.

Since assuming the leadership of Literaturnaya Gazeta in 1962, Mr. Chakovsky has made it one of the more stimulating Soviet publications, combining a conservative view on literary policy with a refreshingly reformist stance on social issues, from population to pollution problems.

Rep. Scheuer, who is Jewish, said he had requested the talk with Mr. Chakovsky, which took place in the editor's office Jan. 4, to make a plea for better treatment of political dissidents in the Soviet Union and for Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate to Israel.

"I told him that I was a Jewish congressman from a largely Jewish district—the Bronx," Rep. Scheuer recalled, "and that my constituents, many other Americans and all members of Congress were concerned over the treatment of Jews by the Soviet government."

Loss of Prestige  
Mr. Chakovsky also pointed out that the Soviet Union, a country of great power and moral authority in the world, was suffering a needless loss of prestige by imprisoning dissidents. Such actions, he said, are holding back public support in the United States for progress toward détente between the two countries.

According to the congressman, Mr. Chakovsky said he was "not an expert" on dissidents and was not familiar with specific cases. The reputed detention of political dissidents in psychiatric institutions and the judicial prosecution of others is not publicized in the Soviet Union, although people high in the political hierarchy are presumed to be informed.

Mr. Chakovsky, himself a well-known novelist, complained that Western news media were too facile in labeling virtually any political dissident as a "writer," often without sufficient grounds, in his view.

He replied in greater detail to Rep. Scheuer's plea about Jews, by affirming a common contention of officials in the Soviet Union that Jews occupied prominent positions in Soviet society, particularly in the arts and sciences.

He added that only \$638,530 has been collected in cash or seized property of the \$17.5 million in taxes and penalties so far assessed and noted that not all the assessments will be collected. He said that while only one man has been convicted, five persons have been indicted and indictments on tax charges of four more are now pending.

As a news conference here yesterday, Eugene T. Rosdine, assistant secretary of the Treasury, noted that from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1971, 326 persons in 37 cities were identified as middle and upper level figures in heroin and cocaine traffic, and were referred to the Internal Revenue Service for investigation.

Mr. Rosdine said the persons under investigation were those involved in "financing, smuggling and distribution" of narcotics. He said that because these persons are often insulated by intermediaries from the actual traffic in narcotics, it was often easier to act against them by investigation leading to charges of tax evasion or not filing returns.

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**SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS**—Four Denver youths found more than \$29,000 in a metal box buried in the muddy banks of the South Platte River recently. They turned it over to police, who said papers in the box bore the name of George H. Mahoney of Denver, who in turn said the box slipped from his grasp and tumbled into the river about a month ago. The AP caption didn't say if the boys received a reward.

## Wallace Bids for Presidency In Democrats' Florida Race

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace today formally declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President and called for a grass roots movement to wrest control of the party from "so-called intellectual snobs."

Mr. Wallace chose the Capitol of a Southern state with a key March 14 presidential primary to make the announcement.

"Our offering is a new beginning of hope for the American people," Mr. Wallace said at a news conference in the Florida Senate's chamber.

Mr. Wallace, now 52, ran third behind President Nixon and Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey as the American Independent party candidate in 1968. He said he intended to run in Florida this year as a Democratic candidate.

He said Floridians have a "unique opportunity" to choose from among 12 Democrats, including Sen. Humphrey, who has been nominated for the primary ballot by Florida's Secretary of State, Richard Stone.

"They can start the grass-roots movement to take back the national Democratic party into themselves," the governor said of Florida voters. "Too long this party has been controlled by the so-called intellectual snobs who feel that big government should control the lives of American citizens from the cradle to the grave."

Here in the home town of rejected Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell, Gov. Wallace said the U.S. Senate refused to approve his nomination "because, in my opinion, he thought and expressed himself as an average Floridian. If a Floridian is not good enough for the Supreme Court, then maybe their thinking (in the Senate) is not good enough for Floridians."

Gov. Wallace proposed "peace through strength" and urged "continued withdrawal from Vietnam," saying "we should never again commit American troops to fight a no-win war."

Taxes should be levied on rich foundations now virtually tax exempt and on church-owned commercial property which competes with free enterprise, he said. Gov. Wallace called for "a reduction in taxes for the individual and businesses and industry, to be replaced with revenues from those now evading taxes through special laws passed in their special interest."

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## The Red Man Wins 20-Year Battle in U.S.

## Washington Drops Indians' Relocation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI). —After 20 years of shipping Indians to the melting pot of American cities, the federal government yesterday formally renounced its relocation policy and conceded that most Indians refused to be "melted down."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs commissioner said at a press conference that henceforth the government's \$40-million-a-year training and job assistance programs will focus on the reservations, and will be tied closely to Indian-controlled economic development plans.

"I want to see Indian economies where dollars move from Indian hand to Indian hand and are not drained out by those non-Indian cities that develop and grow and feed upon Indian reservations," the commissioner, Louis R. Bruce, declared.

Since 1952, when the bureau started its relocation program, more than 100,000 Indians have been moved at government expense from rural reservations to eight major cities, where they received job training, temporary living allowances and help in finding jobs. The idea was to help Indians get to where the jobs are—but it was also hoped that relocated Indians would be assimilated and the federal financial burden for Indian affairs would diminish.

Instead, the program has helped create "Indian ghettos" in "destination cities" such as Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay area, Denver, Chicago and Cleveland. These became centers for Indian militancy.

At least 49,000 holed home to their reservations, according to the bureau. Many made the round trip several times.

Among Indians, relocation reportedly has been a bitter joke. They saw it as consistent with the Eisenhower administration's "termination" policy, which attempted to make reservations self-sufficient, ending federal support.

The Kennedy and Johnson administrations renounced "termination" and began recruiting industrial plants for reservations, but the relocation continued. Last year, more than 10,000 Indians were relocated for training—and at least half returned home.

Ernest Stevens, an Okla. who is the bureau's new director of economic development, said Indians used to joke about relocation and the space program. "We figured they ought to have Indian astronauts because no matter what went wrong, Indians would always find a way to get home."

Under an 1848 state law, the Wisconsin Assembly cited the civil-rights activist by a 71-24 vote on Oct. 1, 1969, two days after he had led 1,000 people onto the chamber floor in a protest against cuts in welfare payments.

The Assembly's resolution specified that he be confined in the county jail for six months or for the duration of the legislative session—whichever was longer.

When Father Groppi appealed to federal courts, a district judge ruled in his favor but when the state took the case to the Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the conviction was upheld.

The dissenters were the three holdovers from the liberal Warren majority, William J. Brennan Jr., William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall. Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist stayed out of the case because they were not on the court when it was argued.

In 1964, the Supreme Court ruled that before a confession could be presented in court, the judge would first have to hold a special hearing to determine whether it was voluntarily given. If so, it could then be read to the jury.

What standard judges should follow in deciding whether confessions were voluntary was left undecided. Some lower courts concluded that the judge must be persuaded of the confession's voluntariness beyond a reasonable doubt—the same level of proof that is required before a defendant can be found guilty.

Other judges held that high barriers should not be erected against the submission of evidence to juries and that judges could admit confessions if the weight of the evidence indicated that the confessions were voluntary.

The issue was brought to the Supreme Court by Don Richard Lego, who is serving a 25-to-50-year prison term for armed robbery in Illinois, where courts followed the latter standard.

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## Clarifies Admissibility as Criminal Evidence

## Supreme Court Splits, 4-3, on Confessions

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT). —The Supreme Court ruled yesterday, 4 to 3, that trial courts could admit in evidence the confessions of criminal defendants even if the courts were not convinced "beyond a reasonable doubt" that the confessions were voluntary.

Ruling on a criminal procedure question that divided the court along liberal-conservative lines, the court said that although guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, confessions could go to the jury so long as the proponent of the confessions appeared to show that the confessions were given voluntarily.

The decision followed a recent trend in which two justices who frequently dissented against liberal rulings of the Warren Court, Byron R. White and Potter Stewart, joined President Nixon's two nominees, Warren E. Burger and Harry A. Blackmun, in refusing to extend a Warren Court ruling that favored criminal defendants.

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## The Metropolitan Solution

The civil rights movement in the United States did not begin with the Warren Court's opinions on school desegregation. But those opinions, affecting as they did one of the most sensitive areas of racial contact, set off a chain of events and a trend of opinion that went far beyond the simple question of whether a black child might sit beside a white in school.

Similarly, the ruling of Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr., ordering the school district of Richmond, Va., to be merged with those of two adjoining suburban counties will, if sustained by the Nixon court, have effects that go far beyond linking the schools of the inner city with those of the suburbs. The primary impact will be to mingle the students of schools which were previously predominantly black with predominantly white, because they were situated in neighborhoods that had that racial cast. But it will also affect the funding and control of schools, and move, markedly, toward metropolitan solutions for the ills of American cities.

The characteristic foundation of the American public school system is the local district and the local property tax. The property tax, as a basis for school support, has already been attacked in a California court decision. The "neighborhood" school district is now attacked by Judge Merhige. Together, these trends could result in an entirely new basis for the public schools or at least a sharp increase of present state responsibilities in that field.

But it might also well move toward metropolitan solutions for such urban problems as the flight of individual and corporate taxpayers from the high costs of city gov-

ernment, and a reorientation of transit facilities. For busing is essential if school districts are widened, and it would doubtless be more efficient in many cases to improve mass transportation generally between city and suburbs than to set up a bus system for schools alone.

There are sure to be many objections to the implications of the Richmond decision. Not only will the largely white suburbanites object to be followed out of the city by the problems they sought to escape, but the larger districts will dilute not only racial predominance in the schools but local influence in the school systems. This will also be resented by, among others, the blacks who have won preponderant influence in ghetto schools.

Efforts to break up the ghettos by scattering low-cost housing projects in middle-income and high-rent areas, have already encountered opposition not only from the original residents, but from ghetto residents who believe that what is needed is not to eradicate the ghettos, but to improve them, leaving the racial complexion of the various city neighborhoods unchanged. The friction between two black organizations—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and NEGRO (National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization) is over the NAACP's endorsement of scatter-site housing.

Thus there is no single, universally accepted path, either to sound racial relations or the cure of the city ailments so closely associated with that problem. But there is movement, there is innovative thinking and action. And therefore there is hope, amid the crowding confusions and conflict.

## The 'New' Muskie and the War

Sen. Edmund Muskie is cautious, indecisive, noncommittal, even a little bland, as we all know because for more than a year the political commentators have been telling us so. So how do you explain the fervor with which he has plunged into the first week of his presidential campaign in New Hampshire, the blintz terms in which he is now talking, the almost evangelical tone? You explain it, if you are a political commentator, by proclaiming a new Muskie (as in new Nixon or new Humphrey)—a man suddenly grown bold, if not reckless, in his readiness to risk all in the early running, a man now prepared, where he wasn't before, to speak out sharply and clearly on the war and the economy and all the rest.

Well, maybe the man has changed, or maybe it's only a change in tactics that marks the difference. Whether the real Muskie is the one that caught the fancy of a lot of people in his tough, sharp television appearance at the close of the 1970 congressional campaign, or the one who disappointed most of the same people with his lackluster performance in his televised announcement of his candidacy last week, or the one now barnstorming New Hampshire—whether any of these are the real Muskie we are not prepared to say. What does strike us, however, is that when you leave style aside and examine content on just one issue, or perhaps just one crucial aspect of a vital issue, there is a refreshing realism, good sense, candor, and, yes, consistency which suggests that in a very fundamental sense Sen. Muskie hasn't changed all that much over the last four or five years, at least. As evidence, we would offer the senator's statement on Vietnam.

It begins with a confession of error—something we are not hearing all that frequently from other candidates. There can be no denying, obviously, that Mr. Muskie had quite a different view of Vietnam before, and even after, he joined Sen. Humphrey on the Democratic ticket in 1968. Not so, of course, did almost all the other Democrats who are now in the presidential race; the difference is that, except for Sen. McGovern, they aren't exactly trumpeting that fact. What is even more distinctive about the position now taken by the senator from Maine, however, is his willingness now to accept out loud all the real implications of

his present policy, including the most critical implication of a policy of total American withdrawal from the war—the one that concedes that this country's capacity to control what happens next will be very nearly nil. Sen. McGovern indicated in an interview with this newspaper's editors the other day that while he was saying something of the sort as a candidate, he would not be prepared as President to say that the ultimate outcome doesn't matter—that he would think it but he wouldn't want to say it. To his credit, Sen. Muskie is saying without reservation that it cannot matter because we won't be able to influence the course of events and that the country ought to begin facing up to that.

More important, perhaps, Sen. Muskie is willing to begin bracing the American public for the possibility that the worst will happen, that as our influence diminishes, and the fate of Vietnam becomes increasingly a matter for the Vietnamese, both North and South, to settle one way or another, everything we have invested in the war will be lost—the lives, the money, the time. "All this will have no effect upon the resolution of these political probes when that time comes because it simply isn't possible for this country, powerful as it is... to settle the political problems" of Vietnam, he says. "The result when it comes may run counter to what we have been trying to do for the last five years," he adds, urging us to confront the hard fact that in this event all our efforts "would have been wasted."

This is not likely to be a popular theme. But it does have the singular merit of realism as well as of some consistency. It is interesting to note that Sen. Muskie, even while supporting the war effort in early 1968, was warning that "Neither side can expect to achieve at the conference table what it might have hoped to achieve with a military victory... each side... will have to accept some risk which it will seek to make minimal, that (a settlement) may not work out as planned."

So there is a track record here for frankness and for facing up to harsh realities and it is refreshing to find it in the face of the many glib promises now being offered of withdrawal—without pain—from the Vietnam war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Norway and the EEC

The Norwegian government has almost no alternative but to accept the community's offer substantially as it stands, or to reject it and thus break off negotiations. There can be no doubt that the government is facing a most critical decision. Jean Monnet used to advise the British: "Sign now and

negotiate later," and while this advice could not be literally followed, it is significant that all the major problems for the United Kingdom—Commonwealth sugar, New Zealand butter and fishing—have effectively been solved by being postponed, for a further decision at a later date.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 14, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The monetary conference at Indianapolis is divided between those who desire an exhaustive inquiry into the entire currency question by a committee appointed by the convention and those who are anxious to secure immediate legislation. A plan of co-operation with Congress to secure some legislation in the approaching extra session receives the most popular support. The commercial world wants something done without delay.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 14, 1927

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Postmaster-General Will Hays tomorrow will announce his resignation from the Cabinet of President Harding. He will become the "Judge Landis" of the movies at a salary of \$150,000 a year. He will be the general arbitrator of the movie industry and this is made possible through President Harding's reluctant acceptance of his resignation. Mr. Hays said the reorganization of the Post Office had been completed.



## Realpolitik in Sports

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—On the eve of the February Winter Olympic Games at Sapporo, Japan, it is appropriate to consider the proposition that 1972 should be the last year in which international sporting events are divided into categories of "amateur" and "professional."

It is not time for the world to recognize how much society has evolved since the 19th century when these distinctions were initially fostered. A decision should be taken by the International Olympic Committee and all similar groups making future competitions "open" rather than restricted.

Already, as the French journalist Philippe Labro points out, many of those who compete at Sapporo are not really amateurs in the old-fashioned sense. In Communist countries their athletic ability is financed by the state through the armed services or nationally-owned factories. In the West they are often aided by universities and clubs, by gifts from wealthy supporters or by dubious devices involving payment of travel bills.

### Different Systems

Obviously it is ridiculous for the Olympic committee to ask Communist states to change their social systems to conform to outmoded competitive standards of the West. It is also silly to ask Western athletes to compete with those from Marxist lands who train all year round unless the former have a means of financing their livelihood while training.

The idea of open competition, in which acknowledged professionals rival amateurs, is now commonplace in tennis and golf although artificially divided events for each class remain. It is suitable, however, that henceforth teams or individuals representing nations in any field, whether skiing, tennis or rowing, for example, be made up of the best athletes available rather than those simply rich enough to remain almost-pure amateurs or others engaged in slightly shady financing arrangements.

Obviously each Soviet or Hungarian sportsman for a professional according to the old-fashioned meaning still endorsed by Olympic or Davis Cup distinctions. Why? Because there isn't a human being between school age and retirement age in the Communist world who isn't a paid servant of the state.

Years ago I corresponded on this matter with the late Robert F. Kennedy, when he was still

U.S. Attorney General. Kennedy, who was much interested in sports, wrote me (Aug. 27, 1964):

"I certainly agree that the differences between amateurism in athletics as practiced in our country and in the Communist nations have important implications for American participation in international athletics. As you probably know, these differences have been apparent for some time to alert observers of international athletics. They may be in part a reflection of the overall disparities between life in a totalitarian state and in an open society."

"So far as their effect upon our success in international athletic competitions is concerned, there is no doubt that these differences are a distinct handicap, extending many times American

athletes from competition and inhibiting the training of many more."

"Up to now there has been little pressure for action to overcome this handicap, perhaps partly because of a natural reluctance by some to recognize that traditional concepts in this area have changed, with the difficult adjustment such a recognition might imply, and partly because of a desire to encourage rather than disturb international athletic activities in the interests of cultural exchange and goodwill."

"The situation is complicated by the fact that the established rules of international sports bodies generally have been set up as to discourage challenges to the technically amateur status of Communist nation athletes, even though they may be as practical

matter be tantamount to professionalism."

This is an erroneous approach to the matter. The proper approach is recognition that the late 20th century, which has discarded 19th century rules on women's suffrage and gentlemen in "trade," should put an end to vestigial snobbery in sports. The original snobbery, when the modern Olympic Games were started and the Davis Cup was offered, was a prosperous individual who often never had to work for a living.

Those days are gone. But, although political, economic, racial and sexual egalitarianism have advanced, this is not yet true of the sporting field. Surely we are past overdue for a reappraisal of the role of athletics in the entire non-Communist world and for an attitude of realpolitik in sports.

## Cataclysm in Richmond

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—If it survives appeal, a federal district court decision in the Richmond, Va., school case will prove not just historic but cataclysmic, with more and wider practical impact even than the 1954 decision that started school desegregation.

Chiefly, Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. has ordered the Richmond School District, which is about 70 percent black, merged with those of two surrounding counties, each of whose schools are about 91 percent white. The result will be to form one metropolitan school district which will be about 66 percent white and 33 percent black, with each of its schools being racially balanced at something close to the overall ratio.

More importantly, the legal basis of Merhige's decision appears to make it possible to override the distinction between de jure (state-sponsored) school segregation and de facto—the segregation that results from housing patterns and is not visibly state-sponsored. If higher courts sustain the Richmond decision, that might well open the way to an attack on so-called de facto school segregation in many Northern cities.

### Equal Spending

The Richmond decision might also prove at least one of the instruments with which to correct situations in which less is spent for the education of pupils in one school district than for those

of another. Recent court decisions have held that such situations violate a citizen's rights to the equal protection of the laws.

Merhige pointed out that education is a responsibility of the state, and that the boundaries of subdivisions within a state had been held in the reapportionment decisions to be the creation of that state. Where those boundaries create or maintain an unconstitutional situation, he ruled, they must give way to the Constitution.

In the Richmond case, the judge said, the city's school boundaries and those of the two suburban counties were artificial and needless restrictions that prevented effective desegregation. Of the city's schools which remain mostly black, even with cross-busing. Therefore, these boundaries had to yield to the requirements of the Constitution.

There are at least two major advantages, other than the further desegregation of the Richmond schools, to this "metropolitan" approach. For one thing, it would distribute the burdens of desegregation evenly, not just on poor blacks and poor whites; affluent persons would no longer be able to escape to all-white schools by escaping to all-white suburbs. For another, in a racially balanced metropolitan system (which the courts also may soon impose on Detroit and Indianapolis, where suits are pending), a greater degree of stability ought to be possible in the schools

themselves, since "white flight" and the consequent resegregation of the schools would no longer be possible.

Merhige went even further; he did not require the merger simply because Richmond and the two suburban counties once had operated state-sponsored dual school systems. The legal necessity to remove every vestige of a formerly dual system has been the weapon with which sweeping desegregation has been carried out in the South; but that legal necessity cannot apply where there are no formerly dual systems, which is why many Northern cities with extensive de facto segregation have so far not been touched by the courts.

But Merhige concluded that "School authorities may not constitutionally arrange an attendance-zone system which serves only to reproduce in school segregation the present pattern of housing segregation, be it public or privately enforced. To do so is only to endorse with official approval the product of private racism."

### Violation

Therefore, he reasoned, "When a school board, having demonstrated concern for problems of segregation, and operating in an area where segregated housing patterns prevail and are continuing, builds its facilities and arranges its zones so that school attendance is governed by housing segregation, it is operating in violation of the Constitution. These conclusions apply in a case where no history of other past intentional segregation was relied on in order to establish an affirmative duty to desegregate."

This constitutional reasoning, if affirmed, obviously goes far beyond anything now in effect; it holds the state's responsibility for education to extend to the effect of state action, rather than limiting it to some specified intent. Viewed that way, de facto segregation is no more constitutional than de jure.

Can such a sweeping decision survive the Nixon Supreme Court (even if Justice Powell, once a member of the Richmond School Board, disqualifies himself)? The answer may well determine whether anything useful will be done any time soon about de facto segregation—or whether, in effect, the Constitution will be held to require something below the Mason-Dixon Line that it does not require anywhere else.

### Grateful

I was shocked during the Christmas holidays to read a letter (JHT Dec. 18-19) complaining that the money spent in the city of Paris on Christmas decorations should have been spent on the poor instead.

I wonder if the writer remembers that the Bible tells us that man does not live by bread alone. I, for one, and I am sure many thousands of other citizens, rich or poor, were uplifted at the visual reminder of that joyful period, and are grateful to the city for the trouble taken, and in most cases, for the beauty displayed.

MARY K. TOLSTOV,  
Paris.

## Wanted: A NATO Navy In the Med

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—With arms shipments to the Middle East about to escalate, top Pentagon strategists are now searching for a permanent NATO fleet in the Mediterranean to counter the just Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean itself but giving Soviet air power in Egypt.

The paradox of this American effort, which started last month at the North Atlantic Council meeting in Brussels, is that the imminent resumption of U.S. Phantom operations to Israel during her December mission here is almost certain to be by Moscow as an excuse to send more aircraft to Egypt.

The intensive U.S. effort to build a permanent NATO fleet in the Mediterranean is a direct result of the Pentagon's fear that Soviet air bases in Egypt and the Tu-16 bombers sent to Egypt last November are designed not to use as a threat to the "southern flank" of NATO.

### Cloaked in Secrecy

Although details of the new Phantom deal are cloaked in high secrecy, arrangements for the first shipment of Phantoms to Israel are now in final preparation. The U.S. Navy, the new batch of Phantoms is seen as essential to give Israel a strong bargaining position in the direct talks expected to start next month aimed at a partial Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula and the opening of the Suez Canal.

Thus, the Israeli prime minister gave President Nixon certain secret pledges that Israel would bargain in good faith for an interim settlement of the Sinai. Since then, after the U.S. Navy agreed to resume shipments to the Phantoms.

The key to Mr. Nixon's Middle East policy has always been to end the Arab-Israeli struggle by the first step toward ending the alarming growth of Soviet influence in Egypt. In short, only Israel is permitted to withdraw from occupied Egyptian territory, so Mr. Nixon feels, President Sadat will begin to reduce the vast Soviet military presence in Egypt.

Hence the paradox: Israel has made an open Phantom pipeline the essential first step for serious talks on an Israeli-Egyptian solution, but one effect of that open pipeline almost surely will be an increase of Soviet power inside Egypt.

That explains the intensive new American effort to build a NATO fleet on a permanent basis in the waters off the North African coast. Right? Pentagon officials now fear that Israel is secondary in the Soviet Union's plans for its Egyptian base.

Moreover, with NATO's presence in the Mediterranean, the Russians are perceived as eager to enlarge and make permanent their air and naval bases in Egypt. Their purpose: to outflank Southern Europe from the North African coast after the U.S. begins to withdraw from Europe.

To counter this Soviet air and naval force, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and U.S. NATO officials put the case hard at the Brussels meeting for a permanent NATO fleet similar to the NATO Atlantic fleet.

### Private Lake

The heart of that fleet would, of course, be elements of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Until the Israeli six-day war of 1967, the Sixth Fleet used the Mediterranean as its private lake. Now, however, the ever-expanding Soviet fleet has become a major political and military force in the Mediterranean, with access to Egyptian bases for fuel and supplies.

American officials argued at Brussels for a total abandonment of the "bluewaters" that now dictate the assignment of naval power by members of NATO to specific waters. Instead of occasional joint fleet maneuvers, the proposed NATO Mediterranean fleet would operate with the same freedom as the Soviet fleet would exert—a powerful political pressure, and would serve as a major deterrent to the growing Soviet threat from bases in Egypt.

The prospect of an escalating arms race in the Middle East has now given this U.S. initiative an urgent push forward.



## 200 Miles From Salisbury

1 African Slain, 9 Wounded  
In Rhodesian Police Clash

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—One African was killed and nine wounded when police opened fire on demonstrators at Shabani, about 200 miles from Salisbury, in an outbreak of black-white violence, police reported today.

The statement said that police were "compelled to open fire on riotous and vicious crowds" last night. It also said that the demonstrators set fire to and completely destroyed the administrative offices at the mining village of Shabani, broke into a beer hall, looted the safe and stoned cars. Police claimed the Shabani incident was part of an emerging pattern of violence and unrest being whipped up by African agitators and linked the militant African National Council, chief rallying point for African opposition to the Rhodesian independence settlement proposals now being given a test of Rhodesian opinion.

Israelis Get  
Fire on Two  
North Fronts

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Israel reported military action on both its northern fronts, with Lebanon and Syria, today.

A military spokesman said early today "a number of Lebanese rockets" were fired from Lebanese territory at the Israeli settlements of Kfar Ghandi and Kfar Blum, on the Lebanese cease-fire line 25 miles north of the Sea of Galilee.

The spokesman said the rockets caused no damage and no casualties.

Later, the spokesman said Israeli troops had been fired from Syrian positions at Israeli troops on the Golan Heights. He said there were no Israeli casualties.

Gaza Arab Killed  
In the occupied Gaza Strip, an Israeli patrol killed an Arab guerrilla who had long been on the wanted list, the spokesman said. He said the guerrilla was shot after a hand grenade he had thrown at the patrol failed to explode. "There were no Israeli casualties," he said.

Jarring, Tekoa Meet  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13 (UPI).—UN Middle East peace envoy Gunnar J. Jarring today met Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa in what was described by the Israeli as an "initial" talk in Mr. Jarring's latest effort at reconciling his mission.

Poland Sets  
New Elections  
For March 19

WARSAW, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—General elections will be held in Poland on March 19—one year ahead of schedule and only four months after sweeping changes in the Polish Communist party and government, the 17-man Council of State announced last night.

Elections to the 400-member Sejm, or parliament, are normally held every four years. The last elections were in June, 1969.

Observers believed the reason for advancing the date was to bring parliament, which appoints top government officials, closer to the line with the reform policies of the new Communist party leader, Edward Gierek.

Mr. Gierek, a burly ex-miner who came to power a year ago in the aftermath of severe riots in northern Poland over food price increases, has promised to raise wages and living standards while overhauling the country's economy.

It was believed to be the first death of its kind since violence flared after Rhodesia declared independence from Britain in 1965.

The statement issued by the Department of Information confirmed rumors of unrest in tribal areas during the past few weeks. The rumors have increased since the arrival here two days ago of the British mission carrying out the test of acceptability of the Rhodesia settlement proposals.

The statement was issued as thousands of replies were mounting in the commission's Salisbury offices regarding what looked like a solid "no" from Salisbury urban Africans to the key question whether they accepted the terms.

The trouble at Shabani began, according to the government statement, over the dismissal of 12 African mine workers for refusing to obey orders. Other Africans went on strike in sympathy, and stoned mine officials' cars. Police then used tear gas.

Then last night, with the Africans still defiantly on strike, police were compelled to open fire on riotous and vicious crowds who had set fire to and completely destroyed administrative offices in the village.

Two police details in a police vehicle were stoned and compelled to open fire.

French Chateau  
To Stay Property  
Of Owners' Kin

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP).—A Paris appeals court today decided that the 16th-century chateau of Chenonceau, in the Loire Valley, should remain the property of the family that has owned it since 1913.

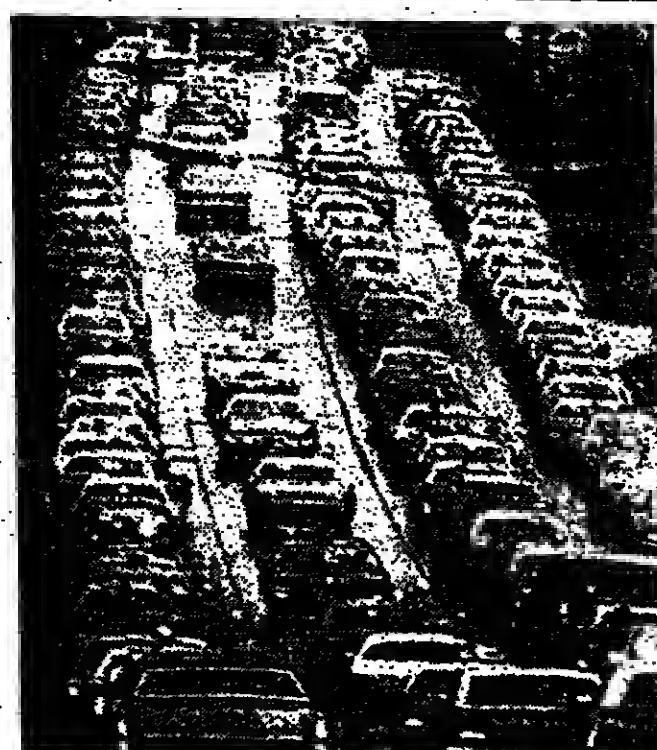
The question of ownership came up as a result of a tangle in the will of Antoine Menier, who made their fortune processing chocolate.

The two brothers put their real estate holdings into a corporation in 1906, with Antoine Menier holding a 75 percent interest. One of the clauses provided that if either brother died without heirs, the other brother or his heirs could exercise an option to buy up the other shares.

When Antoine Menier died without heirs in 1907, he willed his 75 percent interest to La Demure Historique, an association devoted to protecting historic monuments. La Demure Historique took the case to court when the widow and two children of Hubert Menier, who died in 1950, sought to buy up the majority interest.

The appeals court ruled in favor of the Menier family. The Menier brothers had invested heavily in restoring and maintaining the chateau, and in recent years, an influx of visitors had made the corporation profitable.

Four hundred thousand paying visitors toured the chateau last year.



FUNERAL CORTAGE—Hundreds of police cars from several states leaving Wilmington, Del., Tuesday after police attended the funeral of a fellow policeman killed last week along with his partner after they stopped a fleeing gunman for questioning on a Delaware highway.

## Roundup Mainly in Belfast

62 IRA Suspects Arrested;  
Gunmen Slay Ulster Soldier

BELFAST, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—British troops arrested 62 men in Northern Ireland early today in a hunt for suspected members of the Irish Republican Army.

All but seven were picked up in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast. The others were arrested outside the city.

Army officers said the roundup was conducted as a result of tips, which they said demonstrated general disenchantment among ordinary Catholics with the IRA.

The arrested men were handed over to the police for questioning. After the interrogation, authorities will decide which ones will be interned without trial.

The 211th victim of Northern Ireland violence was slain today when gunfire from a speeding car killed Raymond Crawford, a Protestant member of the paramilitary Ulster Defence Regiment, as he was driving a panel truck in the Belfast suburb of Whiteabbey, an area previously free of sectarian violence.

Protest in London  
In London, a protest against the whole policy of internment was staged by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

A pamphlet issued by the council said internment rides roughshod over civil liberties and that "while Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom, the same standards of liberty should apply."

The council held a press conference at which a 35-year-old Northern Ireland Catholic complained that he had been beaten and threatened with a firing squad while under detention for 36 hours.

The man, Desmond Holly, said he was taken from his home at 4 a.m. on Jan. 2 and released at 4 p.m. the following day. He said he had to sit in a small cubicle for about 30 hours and was punched in the ribs by interrogators who threatened to have him shot.

Council secretary Tony Smythe said he was examining the possibility of legal action to obtain compensation for wrongful arrest. He said that putting internment powers into the hands of Northern Ireland politicians was "like putting a machine gun into the hands of Hell's Angels."

A man shot dead last night shortly after two feuding IRA wings joined in a sharp gun battle with British troops, was identified today as Raymond Denham, 43, a part-time police officer, and an electrician. He was shot at work

Drive to Save  
UN \$6 Million  
Is Under WayAusterity Program  
Centers on Salaries

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has begun an austerity campaign aimed at saving \$6 million for the financially troubled United Nations.

In a memorandum sent to 20 department heads, he indicated that the chief cost-cutting would be in salaries. These account for roughly 75 percent of the UN's budget of \$213,124,410 for 1972.

There is no intention of firing staff members, UN sources said, but rather of not automatically filling vacant posts.

The international staff now totals 8,297, with additional workers taken on temporarily during peak periods of activity such as the 12-week General Assembly session each fall. Outsiders are also brought in as consultants throughout the year.

The new austerity program aims to reduce the number employed in both categories and to cut overtime costs except in such emergencies as weekend or night meetings of the Security Council.

The economy drive also seeks a reduction in documentation, which cost \$29 million in 1970. The assembly has recommended a 15 percent cutback, involving such practices as the use of summaries instead of verbatim reports when possible.

Mr. Waldheim's budget directive also called for reducing purchases of equipment.

UN officials regard the austerity program as an urgently needed reform but do not foresee any early improvement in the organization's basic financial troubles. These have been caused primarily by the refusal of some members, including the Soviet Union, to pay for peacekeeping forces because they objected to the way the operations were established or conducted.

Luns Meets Debré,  
Sees No Change  
In French Policy

PARIS, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns expressed "great satisfaction" with talks he held here today with French Defense Minister Michel Debré.

However, when replying to questions by newsmen later, Mr. Luns insisted that there had been no change in France's policy of keeping out of NATO's military set-up.

President Charles de Gaulle withdrew France from the alliance's integrated military structure, but the French continued to collaborate in the political sphere and in some defense exercises.

Mr. Luns said his luncheon talks with Mr. Debré were "wide-ranging and included political, technical and military issues."

Mr. Luns, who is here on a two-day visit, said after talks with President Georges Pompidou yesterday that there was no foundation for French Communist allegations that France is drawing closer to NATO.

"France is not a member of NATO's integrated military command structure but remains a faithful ally in the alliance," he said.

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Odette Mélier at Chevalier funeral.

An Unpublicized Close Friend  
Is Chevalier's Chief Legatee

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The chief beneficiary of Maurice Chevalier's estate, estimated to be worth 100 million francs, is a 40-year-old widow and former actress whose close friendship with the entertainer had escaped publicity.

Friends of Chevalier, who died Jan. 1 at age 83, said today that Mrs. Odette Mélier was willed about 40 percent of the residual estate. Up to 60 percent of the gross will go for taxes.

"One must understand that there was an age difference of 40 years between Odette and Maurice," the sources said, stressing: "There was no question of romance. It was simply a very strong friendship."

Friends said that Chevalier first met the blonde woman 20 years ago—before her marriage, when she was appearing in a revue at the Empire Theater. Later they went separate ways, she wed and had a daughter, and then her husband died, the sources reported.

Around the time Chevalier gave his last performance, on Oct. 29, 1968, they renewed their friendship, the sources said. They called Mrs. Mélier an antidote for the emptiness Chevalier felt after his retirement.

She reportedly lived in an apartment near his sumptuous mansion in Marnes-la-Coquette, outside Paris, and was his closest companion during the months preceding his death.

Chevalier had been married once, to singer Yvonne Valle in 1922. They were divorced in 1934, without having had children.

Chevalier became closely attached to Mrs. Mélier's handicapped daughter, now 16, sources said. The newspaper France-Soir reported today that she has two children.

It is believed that Mrs. Mélier will move into the Chevalier mansion.

Other Holdings  
Besides that villa, the Chevalier estate was said by another newspaper, Le Parisien Libéré, to include high-rent buildings in fashionable Paris neighborhoods, shares in a U.S. electronics firm and a collection of Impressionist paintings.

Among others named in the will were Chevalier's long-time secretary and friend, Félix Paquet; his business manager, Louis Vals; a friend, Mita Raya; and an 81-year-old Casino de Paris usher known as Mama, an actor's widow who once worked as Chevalier's housekeeper. Homes for retired music-hall people on the Riviera and institutions helping pensioners in his native Paris quarter also received bequests.

Eight policemen and four gunmen were killed, and the shooting at a cave outside Santo Domingo touched off riots in the city.

A lawyer accused of leading the band, Filinto Matos Miquele, escaped.

The gang was wanted in the \$60,000 robbery of a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada on this Caribbean island last November.

The battle began at a house before members of the gang took refuge in the 1,600-foot-deep cave.

Students supporting the gang took to the streets, throwing rocks and smashing store windows. Schools were closed and tough security measures were taken to avert further incidents.

Officials would not give details of the riot. Four tanks were brought up to join the assault on the cave at midday, but reports indicated that they had not been used.

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5 Minutes Between Heaven and ...  
Or the Pfc.'s Famous Last Jump

MAINZ, West Germany, Jan. 13 (AP).—For five chilling minutes yesterday, a 19-year-old U.S. Army paratrooper dangled out the jump door of a C-130 transport plane flying at 800 feet over northern Italy.

As he whipped along at the end of a 20-foot-long nylon line, he was battered by the other jumpers exiting the door.

The paratrooper, Pfc. Wendell McArthur of Pensacola, Fla., had been the fourth man in a 40-man jump stick of the 8th Infantry Division's 509th Airborne taking part in the practice jump over Mantova.

Pfc. McArthur's rucksack line had become loose and entangled in a seat near the door. The two-inch-wide line, which can hold up to 3,000 pounds, is used for lowering the rucksack and other gear before the jumper himself hits the ground.

Only when all other jumpers had cleared the plane did crewmen spot the 160-pound private. Recovering from his dazed condition, Pfc. McArthur signaled with his hands that he was all right.

With the plane flying at 150 miles an hour, crewmen tried to pull Pfc. McArthur back in, but they gave up when his main chute began to unfold. At this point, he was cut loose and he quickly activated his reserve chute—standard procedure in such cases, the Army says.

Suffering only from bruises, he was picked up by an Italian helicopter and returned to the drop zone where he rejoined other members of his unit.

The jump was Pfc. McArthur's 25th and the last of his two-year military career. He was undergoing processing at his unit today in preparation for his return to the United States and discharge from the service.

If he had the opportunity to make another jump, Pfc. McArthur said later he would at least get aboard the plane "just to see if I would go out the door again. I can't say whether I would."

Helped Design Building in N.Y.C.

## Liang, UN Architect, Dies

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP).—Liang San-cheng, 71, an American-educated Chinese architect who served as a consultant on the design of the United Nations building in New York, died in Peking last Sunday, the New China News Agency reported today.

A broadcast by the agency said Mr. Liang had been ill, but did not specify the cause of death. Mr. Liang was a member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress.

Born in Tokyo, Mr. Liang was a professor in the Architectural Engineering Department of Tsing-Tsing University, at the time of his death. He was graduated from Tsing-Tsing in 1934, then went to the United States where he studied at Cornell University, the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Graduate School of Fine Arts.

He returned to China in 1939 but went back to the United States in 1947. He served as a visiting professor at Yale University and received an honorary doctorate from Princeton University.

Mr. Liang was an architectural consultant on the proposed UN building just after World War II, and was invited to help redesign Peking when the Communists captured it in 1949.

12 Are Killed  
In Dominican  
Gun Warfare

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 13 (AP).—Hundreds of policemen and soldiers used small arms, bazookas and mortars in a day-long battle yesterday with a gang of leftist guerrillas wanted in a bank robbery.

Eight policemen and four gunmen were killed, and the shooting at a cave outside Santo Domingo touched off riots in the city.

A lawyer accused of leading the band, Filinto Matos Miquele, escaped.

The gang was wanted in the \$60,000 robbery of a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada on this Caribbean island last November.

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Officials would not give details of the riot. Four tanks were brought up to join the assault on the cave at midday, but reports indicated that they had not been used.

Belgium Coalition  
Attempt Snagged

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Belgian Premier-designate Gaston Ryssens has run into fresh difficulties in his bid to form a new coalition government by his Social Christians and the Socialists, informed sources said today.

The two parties were holding emergency sessions today to examine the situation, which the sources said involved a split between the Flemish and French-speaking factions in Mr. Ryssens's party.

Mr. Ryssens had already made one unsuccessful attempt to form a cabinet since the government crisis erupted after the general elections of last Nov. 7. The new problem reportedly centers on the Flemings' demand that linguistic autonomy be extended to education.

## Knoll au Musée

Pavillon de Marsan  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs  
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January 12, March 12, 1972  
12 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Sunday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Tuesday closed.

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PARIS MOVIES

Main Attraction of 'Klute' — Jane Fonda's Performance

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—"Klute" (at the Normandie and the Boule Mich' in English) comes to Paris with the endorsement of New York and London critics who have voted its star, Jane Fonda, the best actress of the year. Her vehicle, written and directed by Alan J. Pakula, remembered for his film "Hombre" with Paul Newman, is what is termed "a psychological thriller," i.e., a detective story with a college education.

The scenario intertwines a detective tale with a psychiatric X-ray of a Manhattan prostitute. This heroine, seeming on the surface a manlike cynic and a successful virtuoso of the oldest profession, has ambitions to become an actress or a photographic model. She fails to establish herself as either, but she is one of the most popular call girls in town.

When one of her many out-of-town customers disappears from his home and some obscene notes addressed to her are found in his desk, his shocked wife and associates investigate an inquiry. The authorities can discover no trace of him, but one of his close friends, the Klute (Donald Sutherland) of the title, acting as a private detective, takes up the investigation.

Coming to New York, he interviews the implicated prostitute, but so thriving is her trade, that

she cannot remember the missing man and does not even recognize his photograph, though she recalls the vile letters. Klute proceeds with his mission, falling in love with the amoral lady in the process. He—with her aid—solves the mystery, after some melodramatic chases that are charged with the necessary suspense. But it is the portrait of the heroine that is the film's most arresting feature.

As the playing of the courtship of golden heart must be the world's second oldest profession, one might expect yet another blurry photostat of its stereotyped interpretation. From Miss Fonda, however, one receives something quite different: a vigorous, consistent and sweeping performance. With remarkable histrionic cunning, she reveals the schizophrenia behind the girl's erratic behavior and the vulnerability beneath her brittle, matter-of-fact attitude. Her sly conveyance of insincere flattery, her calculating cheating. It is a characterization, fresh and vivid and one of some psychological depth. It is meticulous in delivery, movement and facial play, but is simultaneously wonderfully alive, an almost perfect blending of craft and art.

Alan J. Pakula provides a travelingogue of New York's underworld of vice and drug dens as Klute conducts his investigation. It contains the required shock value, but it is a sideshow, the acting of Miss Fonda being the main attraction.

It is predicted that "Klute" will repeat its American success in Paris and so there will be extra midnight showings at the Normandie.

André Delvaux's "Rendez-vous à Bray" (at the Biarritz and



Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland in a scene from "Klute."

the Studio Média) is an example of the literary cinema. Adapted from a novel by Julien Gracq, recounting the journey of a youth from adolescence to manhood, its resulting impression is that of the novel photographed rather than dramatized. The voice-over betrays the failure to transform the original into cinematic form.

The scene is France in 1917 and the director has reproduced that turbulent era with a wealth of detail and a striking gift for period atmosphere, but the contradictions of his scenario seem to be playing hide and seek. A still-life quality hovers about it and one often seems to be at a picture gallery rather than in a movie house. The composition of the images is marked by a strong time sense and many are beautiful—the musical score and the dark country house on a winter

night, seen from afar as the enigmatic housekeeper passes from room to room with her lighted lamp. One observes the evocation of moods, but the moods themselves, though artfully conjured up, fail to bring the story closer. One admires them for their taste, but they have not the heat of dramatic life.

Mathieu Carrière renders a performance of sensitivity that captures the young man's yearning, but Anna Karina is miscast. She registers the strange glances, the dropping of her eyes, the sudden flashes of compassion, but she has not the necessary air of mystery that such an actress as Anna Cornu, so memorable in "Le Gai de la nuit," might have given the role. One expects the high aim of the film, but dramatically it is disappointing. There

is an amusing bit by Bulle Ogier as a Parisian miss having an uncomfortable time of it at a formal reception.

Two of Maurice Chevalier's best films are alternating at the Normandie this week. The first is "One Hour With You," based on Lothar Schmidt's well-known comedy, "Nur Ein Traum." It was a favorite play of Lubich, who first filmed it as a silent, "The Marriage Circle," and then revised it as a musical vehicle for Chevalier, Jeanette MacDonald and Genevieve Tobin, that delightful comedienne from the Broadway stage.

The second is "Love Me Tonight," a witty and humorous adaptation of the Leopold Marchant farce with a score by Rodgers and Hart. Both are certainly worth a second look.

FASHION

Strictly for Men (and Women)

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Charvet, "hester and glover to his majesty the king, 1901" (that was Edward VII), has just opened a new branch on Avenue Montaigne.

The new shop is in mustard and black and in very good taste but considerably less than the establishment one on the Place Vendôme, Charvet-Place Vendôme, wedged in between banks and jewelers is an institution. For 150 years it has shirtd the high and mighty from King Alfonso XII of Spain to Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The late President Kennedy had his shirts custom-made at Charvet's. But, because Mr. Kennedy had been under heavy fire for buying Paris clothes, the President ordered his shirts under the name of a French friend, Gen. de Gaulle, who started going to Charvet's when he became a captain in the army, always wore white shirts with navy blue initials. President Georges Pompidou comes occasionally. Henry Kissinger North was there this morning.

But to the credit of Dinu Colban, also known as Mr. Charvet, he would like to reach a wider audience. That is why he has an amazing range of less expensive ready-to-wear shirts in hundreds of different colors and designs, available in both the old and new shops.

Alterations

To buy a shirt at Charvet's is an experience. Every new customer is confronted with a cutter. Tape measure in hand, he will tell you immediately whether you can wear a standard size. If not, the shop will make the necessary alterations, maybe a wider collar or a shorter sleeve, free of charge.

"We can function that way because we do everything ourselves," Mr. Colban explained. We have 25 people working in



A man's shirt by Charvet tailored to a feminine look.

the basement plus a factory in the French provinces. And all the buttons are sewn by hand, even in ready-made shirts.

A custom-made shirt is something else again. It involves a far more meticulous fit, with an individual paper pattern cut to the customer's measurements. Each customer's measurements are filed along with notes on alterations through the years (such as, yes, an expanding waistline). "Some of our clients try to tell us that they haven't changed," Mr. Colban said with a smile, "but we know better." The files, of which Charvet has a room full, are also useful because they help keep track of a customer's needs and tastes. "Suppose Mr. Rockefeller is coming to Paris soon. We can send him advance samples and know exactly what we are doing."

A graduate of a Mulhouse textile school and a designer at heart, Mr. Colban is very fashion conscious. He feels that shirts should change every six months. "But very subtly," he said. Charvet introduced the colored shirt in France and has a range of 80 different colors. The new thing, this season, is a multi-colored, irregular stripe.

Coordination

A well-shirtd man, Mr. Colban said, should coordinate his shirt with his tie and his profession. A banker should look like a banker and a pop singer like a pop singer. "Look at Mr. Pinay" (the French economist), he said, "he'll never change. He'll always stick to narrow ties. It's a part of his image."

On the Arts Agenda

Cavalli's "L'Orlando," the Italian 17th-century opera revived with success by the Glyndebourne Festival in a new version by Raymond Leppard, will be given at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels from Jan. 19 to 30. Myer Friedman will conduct. Günther Rennert's staging will be supervised by Charles Hamill, and the sets and costumes are by Eric Kondrak. Eric Tappet will sing the title role, and the cast also includes Rosanna Crofield, Maryse Patris, Peter-Christophe Runge, Hugues Cuened and Nicolas Christou.

perform Bach's six Brandenburg Concertos in two concerts Jan. 17 and 18 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, as well as Jan. 15 and 16 in Marseille.

Prokofiev's First Violin Concerto will be the music of a new ballet by Kenneth MacMillan that will have its first performance at Covent Garden by the London Royal Ballet on Jan. 19 with Antoinette Sibley and Anthony Dowell dancing (Marie Park and David Wall in later performances and with sets and costumes by Peter Unsworth).

Eugene Ormandy, Isaac Stern and Leonard Rose and the French National Orchestra join forces Jan. 24 and 27 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in two concerts devoted to Brahms, including the concertos for violin and cello.

The 5th Dimension, the American pop music group, is making several public and television appearances on the Continent and in Britain this month, including concerts in Hamburg on Jan. 27, Frankfurt on Jan. 28, Birmingham on Jan. 29 and Liverpool on Jan. 30.

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**U.K. Predicts  
Big Surplus in  
'71 Payments****December Trade Total  
\$36 Billion in Black**

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The British government today confidently predicted that last year's balance-of-payments surplus would exceed \$300 million. In 1970 it was \$279 million.

The forecast was made known within minutes of publication of trade figures for December, which showed a surplus of \$36 million.

Added to surpluses made during nine of the last 13 months, it meant that visible trade—the buying and selling of goods overseas—built up to a record year's surplus of \$398 million in 1971.

It was only the fourth year since 1945 that Britain has earned a trade profit.

The profit made on services overseas, such as shipping, insurance and tourism, added another \$474 million during the first nine months of the year and is estimated to have continued to show a gain of about \$50 million a month until the year's end.

The sum total of these surpluses will result in a surplus on current account (the balance of payments in excess of \$300 million for the year, said a Department of Trade and Industry statement.

December's surplus was achieved in spite of a higher import bill. Revenues from exports reached \$791 million—\$77 million more than in November.

Imports of \$755 million were up \$41 million from the previous month.

**Bank Rate Cut  
In France to 6%**

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP).—The French bank rate—still the highest among the industrialized nations—was reduced today to 6 percent from 6.5 percent in a further move to encourage business investments and economic growth.

The Bank of France said the reduction is in line with the drop in interest rates elsewhere in Europe, the United States and Japan.

The bank also reduced the rate on loans against collateral (the Lombard rate) to 7.5 from 8 percent.

The move is essentially psychological, since changes in the bank rate have only a limited impact on interest rates, which have been governed by the bank's open-market operations for the past year.

The bank rate, however, is taken into account for mortgage loans as well as for medium-term credits granted for the purchase of equipment, bankers noted.



Peter G. Ansdell

**PEOPLE IN  
BUSINESS**

Peter G. Ansdell, formerly general sales manager, has been appointed managing director of Tenneco's U.K. subsidiary Globe Petroleum Sales. He succeeds Jay L. Lammone, who returns to the U.S. parent company.

Gerhard Prinz, executive board member of Volkswagenwerk AG, succeeds Rudolf Leiding as chairman of VW's Audi NSU Auto Union AG, while Ludwig Kraus has been named vice-chairman to replace Viktor Frankenberg, who retires June 30.

First National City Bank has named C. Vaughn Wilson, based in Lebanon, a vice-president.

William L. McGrath has been elected vice-president of Carrier Overseas Corp., based in London.

Technip has named Jacques Celerier to succeed Jacques Andriani, who retired, as board chairman. Louis Fradelet replaces Mr. Celerier as general manager.

Ted Nigrell has been appointed managing director of Harle-Turkey Corp., French subsidiary, Marmon.

Karl W. Drell has been named vice-president and general manager of Security Pacific National Bank's new branch in Frankfurt.

**One Dollar—**

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late closing dollar rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 13, '72	Previous
Belgian franc	2.362	2.367
Swiss franc	4.444	4.446
Deutsche mark	3.32	3.33
Free Fr. Fr.	5.185-18	5.185-17
Quintus	3.218	3.218
Swiss franc	3.218	3.218
Yen	217.75	217.65

**Dollar Drops  
To New Low  
Against Mark****Central Banks Seen  
Trying to Buy DM**

FRANKFURT, Jan. 13 (AP).—The dollar slumped below its new official deutsche mark parity for the first time today as central banks sought vainly to unload large dollar holdings on the currency market here.

The dollar closed at 2.22 DM, under the official parity of 2.236 set by the Group of Ten last month. The dollar hit an all-time low quotation of 2.218 during afternoon trading, described by dealers as hectic.

Source ascribed the declining dollar price to attempts by some central banks to reduce their dollar holdings and take in marks instead. They said dump sales of up to \$500 million were offered for sale but most buyers remained out of the market.

The Bundesbank did not intervene on the market. Sources said it is reliably understood that the bank will buy in support of the dollar only if it falls to its lower mandatory intervention price of 2.15 DM.

The bank is understood to be reluctant to intervene in the market, fearing its buying of dollars would trigger a massive inflow of the currency.

The dollar has been slipping in value all week here. Contributing to the decline, according to market sources, have been warnings that another currency crisis may come without a settlement of international trade problems.

At present, with 2.25 percent fluctuation margins allowed on either side of central rates with the dollar, any pair of ECU currencies could be as much as 4.5 percent away from the central rate with the dollar—making for a possible 9 percent spread between the two ECU currencies.

The commission proposes to reduce this spread to 2.5 percent by having central banks buy and sell each other's currencies to ensure that all of them are in a range of 2 percentage points around their respective dollar central rates at any time.

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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****ARD Plans Merger With Textron**

Directors of American Research & Development (ARD) Corp. have agreed in principle to distribute the firm's holdings in Digital Equipment Corp. to the stockholders and then merge with Textron Inc. The Textron board has approved the merger. Each ARD shareholder would get 3/4 of a share of Digital Equipment stock and 3/10 of a share of Textron stock, equal to about \$97. ARD holds 4.6 million Digital shares, about 45 percent of the outstanding shares, valued at more than \$350 million. The value of the Textron stock to be issued in the proposed merger would be about \$55 million. The proposal is subject to approval by shareholders of both ARD and Textron and the receipt of a favorable tax ruling from the companies said. ARD is a venture capital investment company with investments in 46 companies. Textron has operations in four basic product areas—consumer, aerospace, industrial and metal products.

**Mobil Oil Sets Big U.S. Debt Offering**

Mobil Oil about Feb. 1 will offer debentures and notes totaling \$300 million, the largest U.S. public debt financing by an industrial concern since 1961. The planned offering will include \$200 million of 30-year debentures plus \$100 million of 7 1/2-year notes. The financing again underscores a rising dependence by the U.S. oil industry on borrowed capital. Most petroleum concerns prior to the late 1960s generated the bulk of their required funds from internal sources, but they since have been forced to seek increasing outside financial help in

meeting soaring costs of refineries, pipelines and ocean tankers. In 1966-70, for example, the oil industry boosted the amount of money raised in the capital markets 160 percent, while its cash earnings rose little more than 33 percent.

**St. Regis Makes Paper From Garbage**

St. Regis Paper Co. says it succeeded, for the first time, in making printing paper with fiber reclaimed from unsorted garbage. The offset printing paper thus produced has acceptable physical, optical and printing qualities, St. Regis said. Its studies prove that using this reclaimed fiber is "technically feasible in papermaking and can be made economically sound under the right conditions," the company said.

**Dresdner Bank to Raise Capital**

Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt plans to raise its stock capital \$3.7 million deutsche marks to 48.5 million DM by offering stockholders the right to buy one new share for each eight shares held at 125 DM each. The shares will be on sale from Jan. 24 to Feb. 2.

**Toyo Kogyo Unveils Sports Car**

Toyo Kogyo of Japan has unveiled a new sports car with a rotary engine, and said it plans to initially produce 1,500 units a month, most of which would be for export. Kohji Matsuda, president, also reported he had no intention of taking the initiative for resuming talks for a capital link with Ford Motor Co., suspended last August. Mr. Matsuda said the financial position of his company was improving as a result of brisk sales of rotary-engined cars.

**Aim Is to Block Move to Curb Giants****Multinationals Find New Friend in Nixon**

By James P. Gannon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Multinational corporations, under fire from labor unions, nationalistic foreign governments, academic critics and others, have found new friends in the White House.

Alarmed by the growing criticism of the global business firms, which include most of the biggest U.S.-based corporations, the administration is rallying to help them. The White House aims to blunt a labor-backed congressional move that would hit the multinationals with heavier taxation and stiffer regulation, and to foster their growth.

Under the direction of Mr. Nixon's top international economic adviser, Peter G. Peterson, an interagency task force is concluding the government's first top-level study of the multinationals and their economic impact.

The conclusions are certain to please the companies and displease critics. The multinationals will be portrayed as entrepreneurial dynamo contributing to U.S. employment, trade and balance-of-payments, rather than economy-sucking giants moving jobs and technology abroad.

Also under study are such moves as eliminating or loosening of controls on corporate investments abroad, easing of anti-trust enforcement that hampers multinationals' growth, and alternatives to present tax treatment of U.S. companies' foreign profits.

Mr. Peterson will not predict whether or when President Nixon will act on the recommendations. But he leaves little doubt that, at minimum, administration lobbyists will fight hard against any move to hamper the multinationals through legislation such as the pending Hartke-Burke bill. The bill would put quotas on most imports, substantially boost U.S. taxes on earnings from foreign plants, tighten controls on investment abroad, repeal certain tariff provisions advantageous to multinationals and otherwise tighten regulations of their activities.

The galloping growth of the U.S. multinationals is evident in statistics recently released by Mr. Peterson—himself a former chief, executive of multinational Bell & Howell. Sales of the foreign manufacturing affiliates of U.S.-based multinationals more than tripled from \$24 billion in 1960 to \$77 billion in 1970.

Worked on Two Fronts

On the foreign front, the specter of expropriation haunts the multinationals, especially in Latin America. At home, they are worried that proposed curbs on their maneuverings may gather steam in Congress, especially if unemployment, which the unions blame partly on their "exporting" of jobs, remains high this election year.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions are gearing up for a major lobbying push behind the Hartke-Burke bill, but both labor and business strategists doubt Congress will approve the bill as such in 1972. But they expect unions will press to attach parts of it to other measures likely to pass.

The conclusion of the task force, which is a change in the present controls on direct investment abroad. One task force source looks for at least a loosening, if not a total "wipe-out," of these controls.

Other recommendations may emerge in the areas of antitrust and tax policies; one possibility is to ease the application of antitrust laws to U.S. companies' overseas units.

One recommendation likely to emerge is a change in the present controls on direct investment abroad. One task force source looks for at least a loosening, if not a total "wipe-out," of these controls.

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**Wall St. Takes Beating,  
But Dow Stays Over 900**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Prices beat a broad retreat today as volume fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Profit-taking," rippled the explanatory chant among the majority of analysts.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had begun to slide yesterday, tumbled 5.64 to 905.18. For the first time since Nov. 23—when the Dow set its 1971 closing low at 797.97—the Big Board produced more than 1,000 declining issues. There were 495 advances and 1,009 declines.

Turnover dipped to 16.41 million shares from the previous 20.97 million. During the market's recent upsurge, the volume of trading generally has contracted as prices ease. This has been hailed as a bullish indication by some analysts.

For the near term, observers will watch the market's behavior if the Dow slips closer to 900—a level with psychological and technical significance.

The big gains on the active list were Horizon, up 3 1/8 to 50 1/8, and American Research & Development, up 3 3/4 to 58 3/4. Textron, which is proposing to take over ARD, fell 1 1/4 to 31 1/8. The agreement calls for ARD to distribute to stockholders its holdings in Digital Equipment, down 5 to 72 1/4. The decline in its shares today presumably is related to the expectation that the public "float" in the stock promises to be increased substantially.

Tool Research & Engineering, rose 1 to 50. The stock, which ran up 6 yesterday, has been cited as a beneficiary of space shuttle development.

Commenting on the present market, Newton D. Zinder of E. F. Hutton stated: "After seven weeks of advancing prices, the bulls are in the enviable position of being able to afford a pullback here. It would neutralize the overbought condition and in this respect would actually strengthen the market technically."

Cincinnati Milacron slipped 1 1/8 to 42 1/8 after forecasting a severe decline in 1971 earnings. The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.05 to 28.39.

Tyco Laboratories was the most active issue, jumping 1 1/4 to 14 3/4. General Cinema closed unchanged at 23. Among other active issues, Delta fell 1 1/2 to 26 1/2, Allegheny Airlines rose 1/2 to 15 1/4 and Ozark Airlines rose 2/8 to 9 5/8.

On the bond market, government issues were firm and corporates were off about 1/8 in fairly quiet trading.

The 7 percent yield-level still

Pay Board Allows Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Pay Board agreed today to allow an 8.3 percent pay increase for more than 100,000 aerospace industry workers. The board a week ago rejected settlements which would have provided a 12 percent wage increase next year for the employees of five major aerospace firms.

appears to be a fairly formidable barrier to investors. Most new corporate issues which have come to market at that level were reported still moving very slowly.

**U.S. Business  
Plans Rise of  
9% in Outlays**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Business plans to increase investment in plant and equipment by 9.1 percent this year over 1971, the Commerce Department and Securities & Exchange Commission reported today.

While it would not mean a hyper-boom year for this key element in the economy, the increase would be far greater than the 3 percent rise of 1971 over 1970, which was more than accounted for by higher prices.

Today's report, based on surveys conducted in late November and December, did not give a quarterly breakdown of planned investment outlays, but the announcement said the survey "points to rising capital spending throughout the year."

It estimated 1972 plant and equipment spending at \$88.61 billion, compared with \$81.47 billion in 1971.

Harold C. Fesser, assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs, said the report "indicates that this sector will provide a vigorous thrust to the economy this year." He emphasized that the rise would represent "a substantial real gain because... prices are expected to rise less rapidly than in recent years."

He also found "especially encouraging" the projection of a 4 percent increase in investment by manufacturing companies following a 5 percent decline in 1971.

The most dramatic turnaround by industry was in air transportation, where a 38 percent drop in 1971 investment will be followed by a planned 34 percent increase in 1972.

Public utilities plan another large increase in investment outlays up 15.5 percent from 1971 and the same percentage increase as the rise in 1971 over 1970.

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1201 GENEVA.

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Republic National Bank of New York  
started trading on the  
American Stock Exchange.

Ticker Symbol

**RNB**

Republic National Bank of New York  
452 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018  
Member Federal Reserve System  
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

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Price: \$25.50 net per share

We, as principals, completed a secondary distribution of the above block of shares through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Stock Exchange and their Member firms.

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JAN 17, 1972

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8 Skovboegade, DK-158 Copenhagen  
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We pay 7.18% interest on demand deposits. And even higher rates on fixed term deposits.

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Please send full details.  
Please open account, Amount enclosed

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Dr. F. Cruz, Chairman

British-American Bank  
LIMITED

**A new name**  
broadens the horizons  
of Channel Islands'  
banking



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(Continued on next page.)



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508 Dyk Div A	.95	.95	.95	+1
1330 Ely	.43	.43	.43	-1
3227 Falcon	.92	.92	.92	-1
7020 Fed Grain	.87	.87	.87	-1
534 Gen Dist Can	.88	.88	.88	-1
711 GI L Pap	.19	.18	.18	-1
427 GP W Life	.47	.45	.45	-1
1220 H&M	.12	.12	.12	-1
1738 Guar Trust	.14	.14	.14	-1
889 Gulf Cent	.28	.28	.28	-1
1912 Hawk Sld	.21	.21	.21	-1
671 Nations Bay	.20	.19	.19	-1
2527 Harwin & Erie	.28	.28	.28	-1
1975 Lac York	.14	.14	.14	-1
240 Indemnity	.11	.10	.10	-1
1422 Inland Gas	.13	.13	.13	-1
528 Interpol	.21	.20	.21	+1
600 Int P Line	.26	.26	.26	-1
8700 Inv Grp A	.91	.91	.91	-1
3600 Kaiser Resur	4.30	4.20	4.20	-1
4620 Banc Mon	.39	.39	.39	-1
1280 Bombardier	.91	.91	.91	-1
4620 Brinco	.4	.5	.5	+1
389 CAE Ind	.51	.51	.51	-1
31 Cal Cement	.80	.79	.79	-1
739 Cdn Int Pow	.34	.34	.34	-1
970 Con Bath	.81	.81	.81	-1
1812 Deleage	.22	.22	.22	-1
355 Dom Glass	.13	.12	.12	-1
575 Dom Text	.22	.21	.21	-1
691 EMI	.18	.18	.18	-1
1180 Gaz Metro	.41	.41	.41	-1
125 Imasco	.26	.26	.26	-1
2454 Ins Fin	.12	.11	.11	-1
8485 Melsan A	.21	.21	.21	-1
900 MH Trust	.12	.12	.12	-1
2408 Phoenix C	.80	.83	.83	+1
7850 Power Co	.6	.6	.6	-1
3175 Price Cos	.71	.71	.71	-1
4123 Royal Bank	.30	.29	.29	-1
916 Royal Ind	.39	.39	.39	-1
200 St L Colum Ltd	1.47	1.47	1.47	-1
10784 Steinhilber A	.24	.24	.24	-1
95 Super	3.20	3.00	3.00	-1
208 Vector Ind	.18	.17	.18	+1
3000 Zeitlers	.64	.64	.64	-1
1680 Cassler	21.80	20.50	21.00	+30
2000 Cimmaro	2.05	2.03	2.04	-34
7188 C Morris	1.23	1.48	1.48	-85
16160 C Ramblr	1.63	1.64	1.75	-68
298 Convect	8.40	8.40	8.40	-35
1120 Copper I	1.48	1.44	1.45	-1
2222 Cornst	8.20	8.05	8.20	+25
1817 Delek	4.45	4.45	4.45	-1
1170 Dickins	1.07	1.00	1.00	-46
120 Disc Mng	.48	.48	.48	-1
1860 Ecol	3.25	3.25	3.25	-1
16004 Felton Co	10.12	9.90	10.12	+22
16450 Glenf Mc	5.60	5.40	5.20	-10
2724 Genl Yrd	7.00	7.20	7.20	-20
340 Grandeur	4.20	4.55	4.70	-10
1200 Greening	8.15	8.10	8.15	+05
1085 Holtz	39.15	39.30	39.75	+75
8200 Int Rail	.6	.6	.6	-1
2422 Int Mozal	9.50	9.31	9.45	+08
1408 Kerr Ad	7.95	7.95	7.95	-35
2000 Labord	36.25	36.00	36.25	-25
500 Lac Linc	2.00	1.95	1.99	-01
99 LL Lac	.85	.85	.85	-1
1355 Martin	29.87	29.50	29.50	-25
1200 Newcom	5.50	5.20	5.35	-15
7492 Orchan	4.85	4.90	4.95	-15

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
Shares	Buyer	Seller	Change
Jan. 12	305,560	305,560	0.00
Jan. 11	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 10	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 9	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 8	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 7	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 6	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 5	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 4	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 3	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 2	316,791	342,187	1.50
Jan. 1	316,791	342,187	1.50
Dec. 31	316,791	342,187	1.50
Dec. 30	316,791	342,187	1.50
Dec. 29	316,791	342,187	1.50
Dec. 28	316,791	342,187	1.50
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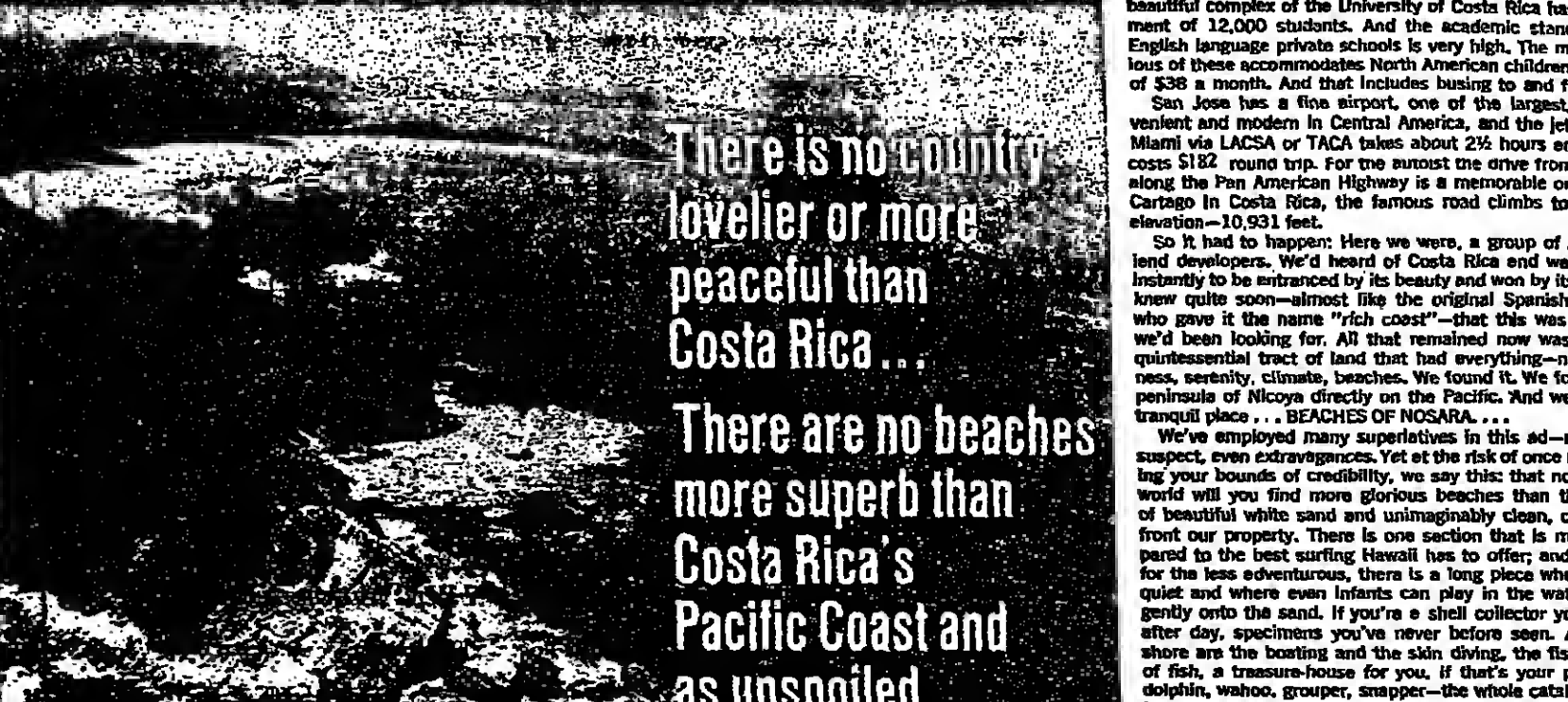
**Eurodollar Borrowings**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose \$282 million in the week ended Jan. 5, the Federal Reserve reported today. This follows a \$200 million increase the

restraint where climate and man are in gentle harmony with each other.

It is rather astonishing that this spectacularly beautiful country, really not that distant from the States, is much less familiar to Americans than the islands of the Caribbean. Almost everything in the handsome shops and the cost of living is joyfully low. T-bone steak, eggs, vegetables, fruits are far below U.S. prices. An elegant Spanish architectural 3 bedroom house can easily be had for less than \$10,000, and a maid and a gardener will service it at a combined monthly wage of \$80 for both.

Gold including color brochure, maps, and Prof. Lundberg's book "COSTA RICA."

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



**There is no country  
lovelier or more  
peaceful than  
Costa Rica ...**

**There are no beaches  
more superb than  
Costa Rica's  
Pacific Coast and  
as unspoiled ...**

... beautiful complex of the University of Costa Rica has an enrollment of 12,000 students. And the academic standing of the English language private schools is very high. The most prestigious of these accommodates North American children at a tuition of \$38 a month. And that includes busing to and from school. San Jose has a fine airport, one of the largest, most convenient and modern in Central America, and the jet flight from Miami via LACSA or TACA takes about 2½ hours and presently costs \$182 round trip. For the automist the drive from the States' along the Pan American Highway is a memorable one; south of Cartago in Costa Rica, the famous road climbs to its highest elevation—10,931 feet.

So it had to happen: Here we were, a group of Americans—land developers. We'd heard of Costa Rica and we came here, instantly to be entranced by its beauty and won by its people. We knew quite soon—almost like the original Spanish discoverers who gave it the name "rich coast"—that this was the country we'd been looking for. All that remained now was to find the quintessential tract of land that had everything—natural loveliness, serenity, climate, beaches. We found it. We found it in the peninsula of Nicoya directly on the Pacific. And we named this tranquil place ... BEACHES OF NOSARA ...

We've employed many superlatives in this ad—maybe, you'll suspect, even extravagances. Yet at the risk of once more stretching your bounds of credibility, we say this: that nowhere in the world will you find more glorious beaches than the two miles of beautiful white sand and unimaginably clean, clear sea that front our property. There is one section that is modestly compared to the best surfing beach all has to offer and, wonderful for the less adventurous, there is a long place where the sea is quiet and where even infants can play in the water as it rolls gently onto the sand. If you're a shell collector you'll find, day after day, specimens you've never before seen. And out from shore are the boating and the skin diving, the fishing. A world of fish, a treasure-house for you, if that's your passion: tuna, dolphin, whale, grouper, snapper, the whole catalog, believe it or not. How easy to discover that today—your sea swimming with health

# Truly, wouldn't you like to run away? Here to your own homesite at BEACHES OF NOSARA

Truly, wouldn't you like to run away here to this garden of cars? Doesn't your bruised spirit need the soft touch of loving people, your tense body the pure spray of clean, clean air filtered by sunshine? Don't you long for a place where every day is gentle summer, where tree-wrapped mountains stretch 12,500 feet to the sky, where tumbling streams and waterfalls and wave-lashed beaches lead to heaven?

In all truth, isn't it a sort of self-destruction to accept without demer (as maybe you do) the dank cheerless clutch of winter cold—the wintry fates of cheerless people?

So ask again: wouldn't you like to run away here to a place of your own in this nature-blessed country, inhabited by a people who deserve every bit of the beauty they've been given? For what astonishing fact do you think the Costa Rican people, perhaps like none other on earth—live in peace. All of them, each with the other, live and work in PEACE!

Consider them, the 1% million of them: handsome, gentle, literate, industrious (and phenomenon of our times!) kindly—A European-sprung people who are constantly embracing, shaking hands, even with strangers, a people to whom law and order is symbolized by a smiling policeman armed with nothing more menacing than a whistle, directing traffic with a murmured "por favor," the phrase that means "please" and "thank you" meaning here. It's incredible for a foreigner to learn that there is no army in Costa Rica (without an army, Costa Ricans say, there is no danger of a military take-over). The only military uniforms worn are by police and there are more schools in Costa Rica than there are uniforms. Not alone more school-children or more school-teachers but actually more schools than military uniforms! Amazing! No wonder that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, having undergone a rather staid Latin American tour in 1968, exclaimed happily when he finally got to *Sitmar* Costa Rica: "This is the jewel of a country!" The NEW YORK TIMES in an editorial on February 28, 1970 headed "Costa Rica's Example" praises the solid democracy of this tiny country and says in part: "Doing what comes naturally, a half-million voters have brought off (Costa Rica's 11th successive) peaceful presidential election in twenty years."

Yet, it isn't only each other whom Costa Ricans like. There is no xenophobia here at all; foreigners are warmly welcomed and North Americans, especially, are cherished. Nearly 15,000 of us from the U.S. live and prosper in Costa Rica. English is widely spoken, and the word has been gradually slipping out that in this "jewel of a country" lies the fulfillment of the wistful dream of so many harassed Americans: the mind picture of that perfect retreat where climate and man are in gentle harmony with each other.

It's rather astonishing that this spectacularly beautiful country, really not that distant from the States, is much less familiar to Americans than the islands of the Caribbean. Almost everyone knows, and many have visited, the grouping of tropical Edens called the West Indies—their faded greenness, the sparkling waters in which they are set. Yet Costa Rica's climate has all the balm of its island neighbors and is more exhilaratingly varied. The sea that stretches along the east coast of this slender strip of Central America is the Caribbean. Go west less than 150 miles and there is the Pacific; nowhere does this greatest of oceans

some travel writers have called this country "The Switzerland of Central America"; still it is true that Costa Rica's mountains are as glorious in their tropical setting as the Alps in their ambience. And it is further a fact that these mountains aid in making the climate the delight it is. San Jose, the capital, is in the central plateau, 3500 feet above sea level, and about midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The city's climate is simply nothing less than perpetual Spring with the mean temperature hovering at 70° every month of the year. But even at Pacific coast sea level—at our BEACHES OF NOSARA, for example—even here, the mean annual temperature is only 78 degrees accompanied by humidity so low that it can't be matched by the Caribbean Islands. And not to put down the exotic West Indies, there's a goodly list of Costa Rica that the islands can't match. Nature thrives on immense scale here. Naturalists have identified 752 species of birds (in all of the United States, 130 times Costa Rica's size, there are 725 varieties). And such birds! Partridge, parrots, cuckoos, toucans along with the wrens, thrushes, orioles, finches. We have deer, raccoon, monkeys. Costa Rica's soil is so fertile that Texas cattle ranchers are incredulous that what would be prized crop acreage in their state is used casually as cattle-raising land here. (It has been reported by the Wall Street Journal that the Lyndon Johnson bought a ranch on the Pacific Ridge of Costa Rica. And what lush growth springs from the soil! Great forests of majestic trees; lagoon water can be so huge that a single tree's branches may shelter an entire herd of cattle. There are groves whose boughs bend under the weight of fruit—citrus, mangoes, bananas, coconuts. Costa Rican coffee is unparalleled. Hundreds of varieties of orchids grow wild. We produce vegetables of a size and flavor such as few North American housewives have seen (our portfolio, if you'll send for it, has photos taken in a market and you'll find hard to believe those plant radishes and scallions).

Costa Rica has a record of steady economic progress and every foreigner who has come here is instantly aware that this progress is mounting toward affluence. Clearly, a country of such natural richness and with so educated a people, puts fresh meaning into the overworked word opportunity. Oh, opportunity is here, all right. And for none better than for North Americans. There are no restrictions against private investment and the list of American businesses, small and large, is long. For you who simply want to retire, there are special privileges. If you are not a Costa Rican, all you have to prove is a guaranteed income of \$325 monthly for you and your wife and you are exempt from paying taxes. San Jose has everything—for the soul as well as the stomach. Opera, symphony, splendid movie houses, theater (its National Theater, marbled and mirrored, is a graceful replica of L'Opere in Paris). Many doctors and surgeons are from U.S. medical schools; the hospitals are excellent. You can buy anything in the handsome shops and the cost of living is joyfully low. T-bone steak, eggs, vegetables, fruits are far below U.S. prices. An elegant Spanish architectural 3 bedroom house can presently be constructed for less than \$10,000, and a live-in maid and a gardener will service it at a combined monthly wage of \$80 for both.

Education is a positive obsession in Costa Rica. There are 2,375 elementary schools with 350,000 children attending, and

fish. Yes, as much as anything it was the ocean and the beaches that caused us to choose NOSARA.

But then one turns his back on the Pacific and looks out at the land and isn't that something to see—this rich-soiled, lushly covered sculpture of hills and valleys! It is big—3300 acres—but we intend to convert only a part of it to homesites. We've brought in ecologists and other scientists to help us preserve the natural beauty of this place. We have laid about 33 miles of horseback trails, all within the boundaries of our property. If a precocious tree stands in the way of a bulldozer the tree stays; we bend the road around it. If it's a be a match-up between "progress" and nature we'll ride with the trees and the birds.

But of course we've brought in the machines and used them. Even so, in BEACHES OF NOSARA fronts a road. Every home is guaranteed electricity and pure delicious water. We hope to build a superb golf course with 9 holes to be completed next year 1973 — and we expect to build the first of our tennis courts shortly. We've built a charming hotel with club facilities and an airfield to bring you here quickly from San Jose.

We're not new to this profession. We've been developers the West Indies and we do appreciate those magical islands. But this is the simplest truth: we stand in the suburban can and what we have in this ad, and what one realizes that some of the proved sites in the West Indies have now soared to fantastic prices—that one dollar a square foot, \$10,000 for a quarter-acre is now becoming the rule, then BEACHES OF NOSARA became almost too good to be true. For the price of our homesites is \$20,000 a square foot, \$4500 for a quarter-acre, 4% down and 2% monthly (with 10% interest charges) And we include water, electricity, truly, year one free golf membership and the unlimited use of the natural paradise that we've inherited and are preserving for you.

We're running out of space and there's so much more to tell you. Some of you may visit us after reading this message. We cannot. For those we have prepared a thick portfolio. It includes a large color brochure, maps, house plans, and a 96 page color portfolio of Prof. Donald Lundberg's authoritative book "COSTA RICA." This is yours.

Our portfolio also tells you how to go about reserving a homesite in BEACHES OF NOSARA and spells out our month-by-month guarantees: an unconditional 60 day deposit refund warrant and a full year after signing contract to visit the property and see for yourself whether it delights you. If not, every penny you'd have paid in is refunded without a word.

We're quite certain that we have something very special. BEACHES OF NOSARA and we already know that the response our advertising is going to be quite lively. We sincerely urge —if you wish to be in time for the choice lots—to fill out mail the coupon right away. Our portfolio is free and you under no obligation at all. Indeed, no one will ever phone or call on you. It's only the mailman you'll see.

**BEACHES OF NOSARA**  
Dept. P-11A 1199 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001

Please send me without obligation your complete portfolio including color brochure, maps, and Prof. Lundberg's book "COSTA RICA."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_







مكة من الأهل

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

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Tokyo Exchange **NATURAL GAS**

announces the termination of all business and agency relationships with American Advisors International.

100

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# Triumph in Slalom Gets Britt Lafforgue An Olympic Berth

By Bernard Kirsch

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Britt Lafforgue finished what she started today and now will be able to continue all the way to Sapporo, Japan. This is a step, oddly enough, that was not on the schedule of one of the world's leading women slalom specialists. It had been a depressing year for the French slalom skier, who was born into the sport. Her French father and Swedish mother were medal winners in the world championships in the late 1950s. In 1970, her sister Ingrid won the world title in the slalom but a year later broke her leg and there was only Britt to carry on the family tradition.

Last year she scored 70 World Cup points in the slalom and tied for the lead with Canadian Betsy Clifford. But that was all until today, and the future said nothing about the Winter Olympics in Sapporo next month.

The 22-year-old Miss Lafforgue earned her place on the powerful French team today when she won the World Cup slalom here, finishing fifteen one-hundredths of second ahead of teammate Françoise Macchi in the two-run event. Third was Austria's Annemarie Froelich, who trails Miss Macchi in the cup standings, 176-153.

Any of the 30 starters who finished today's race placed in the top 30 because they all had completed both runs. Heat No. 2 was the knockout as 32 skiers were stopped. Three of the first four girls to start were victims as gates placed just before the finish line. The bamboo poles there were clustered tightly together and the skiers came into them rapidly—which meant that they had to be extremely quick in turning. If not, their skis would clip a pole and they'd go flying. Unless, of course, a competitor maneuvered slowly, being happy just finishing the race.

Miss Lafforgue did not play it safe. She knew she couldn't because, head, French coach Jean Béranger "told me he had not selected me yet" for Sapporo. She finished the second heat around 44 gates in 38.6 seconds for the run's fastest time. Her first heat clocked around 41 gates was 37.30—seventh best—and her total time was 75.96 seconds.

Soon after she finished, Béranger said Miss Lafforgue was "incredible" the way she controlled the bottom part of the course. And several minutes later, when it became obvious that she would be today's heroine, Béranger hugged her and whispered something into her ear. When they separated, Miss Lafforgue was crying.

"It was a dramatic finish for France, for Britt," said Béranger. "I mean, look, she was the favorite in the slalom for the Olympics. She is a nervous girl and when she didn't see the finish line for Sapporo it didn't help."

Only two Americans finished both heats today—Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Va., who placed fifth, and was mad because she had "played it cool," and Patty Boydstun, from McCall, Idaho, who was seventh.

Barbara's sister, Marilyn, fell in the second run but at least gained confidence today. Marilyn had the third-best run on the opening session. She almost didn't have the chance for the second try because before she realized what was happening, she was being placed on a stretcher and brought to an ambulance.

Marilyn had "cut" the poles so closely that her knees banged about half of them. After crossing the finish line, the pain was too much and she sat in the snow. Soon, Austrian officials placed her on a stretcher. With the help of the Canadian team doctor—who speaks German—she persuaded everyone that nothing was wrong, that she often gets bruised and bumped by the slalom poles, and that she often returns to race in the second heat.

"I felt sort of foolish on the stretcher," said Marilyn. "I knew I'd be back for the second run." But she didn't know what was awaiting her near the finish.

Britt Lafforgue knew what was at the finish, and she got there.

SLALOM LEADERS

1. B. Lafforgue, France	75.96 (37.30, 38.66)
2. Annemarie Froelich, Austria	76.11 (36.47, 37.64)
3. A. Froelich, Austria	76.22 (37.14, 37.08)
4. D. Debernard, France	76.34 (37.38, 39.96)
5. R. Cochran, Richmond, Va.	76.76 (37.14, 37.62)
6. C. Pule, Spain	76.91 (37.32, 37.59)
7. P. Boydstun, McCall, Idaho	76.92 (37.76, 39.16)
8. M. T. Riedel, Switzerland	76.93 (38.51, 38.42)
9. T. Treichl, W. Ger.	77.08 (39.32, 37.76)
10. M. Ranzani, Austria	77.06 (39.57, 37.49)

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Françoise Macchi, France	176
2. Jacqueline Rouvier, France	80
3. Rod Millemann, W. Ger.	53
4. Isabelle Mir, France	41
5. Michelle Jacot, France	45
6. Wilfried Drexel, Austria	37
7. Marie-Thérèse Nadig, Austria	35
8. Monica Kaserer, Austria	26
9. Danielle Debernard, France	25
10. Britt Lafforgue, France	23
11. Betsy Clifford, Canada	21

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Two different shows

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO

## Psst, Frazier to Fight Daniels

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Some may consider this a breach of confidence but, as TV announcer Howard Cosell would say, reporter honesty compels the disclosure that Joe Frazier is about to defend the heavyweight championship of the world against Terry Daniels, a former defensive back on the Southern Methodist freshman football team who does needpoint on the side.

The happening is scheduled for Saturday night in New Orleans; so the chances are we will all read a number of references to Daniels in the lion's den this week. In a free country, nothing much can be done about this.

A new promotional group called Century Teleports Network reasoned that, because Saturday night is the eve of Super Bowl VI, New Orleans would be crawling with football fans eager to pay \$100 a seat to view the heavyweight champion in the flesh. In all probability, visitors fascinated by flesh will find it in Bourbon Street and not in any fight club. Yet no matter how big an egg the show lays at the box office, the champion almost surely will have the biggest gallery he has ever drawn.

Sold to Television

Century Teleports has sold this match for home television in every major market except San Francisco. Frazier has never boxed on home TV.

There is pleasant irony in the fact that this \$250,000 engagement—that's Frazier's guarantee—will have far more witnesses than his \$3-million performance with Muhammad Ali.

"Yes, now about that?" the champion said on the telephone. "It's a good thing the television people are doing, give the people a chance to see what a real champion looks like. And a fighting champion. Especially the kids that can't afford a ticket, or maybe in some states they don't let you go to fights unless you're a certain age. It's good for boxing to bring this to the kids right in their homes."

"And this'll be a good fight. People are saying this guy can't fight but he's had me the fights that me and his record is as good as mine, and he'll be in shape."

A Generous Heart

Nothing becomes a champion more than a generous heart. It is true that Daniels, with 32 bouts, has fought more often than Frazier. But Frazier never lost to Tony Doyle or Floyd Patterson or boxed a draw with Sonny Moore; Jack O'Halloran, who lasted two minutes with Mac Foster, never stopped Frazier in four. It was mentioned that although the World Boxing Association has moved Daniels up to No. 10 in the rankings, Boxing Illustrated rates him No. 48 and Ring magazine doesn't mention him.

"Can't always go by ratings," Frazier said. "He's hanging for the heavyweight title and he wants it. I love my title. It's brought me a lot of wonderful things and I mean to keep it."

Frazier's tone takes on an edge whenever the name of Muhammad Ali comes up. He whipped Ali, he stuck out his chin and invited Ali to hit it. He is the champion, and it galls him that Ali can lord it over him and draw delighted laughter. It was mentioned that two days after the New Orleans performance, Ali



Associated Press

FIERCE OF CAKE—That's what heavyweight champ Joe Frazier's fight is supposed to be against Terry Daniels, but Frazier is sampling confection on Wednesday because it was his 28th birthday.

When Frazier went into a hospital after the Ali match, it stirred speculation that he might never fight again.

"Yeah, you'd think I had brain damage or I was going to have both kidneys transplanted, whatever they call it. I don't see any problem. I weighed 211 the other day with a week to go. It's kind of hot down here but I'm always hot in the gym, always smoking."

Daniels has a special incentive. He wants to win the world championship and make enough money to buy the New York Football Giants.

"Other things"

"He'll have to come through me first," Frazier said. "I don't want the Giants but I want to buy some other things."

This is the man who has everything. Recently he got half off on a \$10,000 car and immediately spent \$6,000 on white-and-gold brocade upholstery, telephones, stereo, and such. He gets paid for fighting and paid for singing.

"I still want to buy a nice club in the city of Philadelphia, and now I've got my farm." (It's a plantation at Beaufort, S.C., with five houses on it.) "I want to finish paying for it."

## Cowboys Have Winner in Adderley

By Kenneth Dealing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Herb Adderley is a winner. At his position, cornerback, the key to success is not always how good you are, but how good the opposition thinks you are. Vince Lombardi once described him as "too valuable to waste on offense," a line that has paid off handsomely.

After his Dallas Cowboys and a victory in Super Bowl VI Sunday in New Orleans, Adderley will have played in more Super Bowls (four) and collected more playoff money than anyone in the history of the NFL.

Adderley has collected \$90,166 in playoff money alone during his 11-year career. That does not include game salaries for five College All-Star games or two Playoff All-Star games or game salaries for preliminary conference playoff games.

An Estimate

This is above and beyond his yearly salary, something he is reluctant to discuss, but which has been estimated at more than \$60,000.

"The main reason cornerbacks don't last too long up here is the mental pressure," said Adderley, who would grab \$15,000 if the Cowboys beat the Dolphins and a mere \$7,500 if they lose.

"The advantage I had was going to a winner (the Green Bay Packers). We had pressure games every Sunday."

"Those days, you might lose the division with a 12-3 record." San Francisco admitted picking on Adderley, with some success, in the NFC title game, and it did not take a presidential mind to figure a quick shift to Paul Warfield might work against him in New Orleans.

Rememberance of Things Past

In 11 years, there have never been more than five touchdowns passes over me in any year," he said. "And I think a guy that allows five or six in 14 games is doing a pretty good job."

In the last three years, Adderley remembers only John Gilliam of St. Louis, once each in 1969 and 1970; Martin Broderick of Buffalo, twice this season, and the Redskins' Roy Jefferson, once this season, as beating him for touchdowns.

Adderley developed his reputation when cornerbacks were cornerbacks, not part of complicated zone defenses, although he did have the marvelous Willie Wood for deep help.

"I say we went about 95 percent man for man with Green Bay," Adderley said. "With Dallas, it's been a beautiful mixture, a great experience with different defenses."

"The Dolphins have as fine a pair of running backs as there are in the AFC, and they haven't

had too much trouble moving on the ground," Adderley said. "I expect them to run a lot and slip a pass in there now and then."

"I have tremendous respect for (Miami coach Don) Shula. He's been here before. He's a winner."

"But Miami slip-flops, so I imagine they'll send Warfield my way a few times, like the 49ers did with Gene Washington. And if Warfield's not the best receiver in football, he's one of the top two. The other would be Otis Taylor."

Six months shy of 33, Adderley measures his success by the number of touchdowns passes allowed, not the number of passes caught in his area.

The 260-pound Traylor from Winston-Salem, N.C., played the best game of his collegiate career, scoring 37 points, grabbing 20 rebounds and blocking six shots last night in leading South Carolina's fourth-ranked basketball team to a 119-78 rout over Manhattan.

"He knew he had to do it alone, and he really came through," said South Carolina's coach Frank McGuire.

"The big kid was just too strong inside for us," said Jack Powers, the Manhattan coach.

Riker sat on the bench in street clothes nursing a fractured bone in his left hand, suffered in Sunday's 72-71 setback by second-ranked Marquette.

The victory boosted South Carolina's win-loss record to 8-2. Manhattan, 1-8, was led by 6-7 Ron Manning with 23 points.

North Carolina Wins

Third-ranked North Carolina pulled away in the second half for an 81-61 victory over Clemson.

Mrs. King, defending champion of the Virginia Slims circuit which helped her exceed \$100,000 in earnings last year, had no trouble in the year's opening event.

In other first-round matches, Rosemary Casals of San Francisco runner-up on the circuit last year, beat Pam Teeguarden of Los Angeles, 6-2, 6-4, and Judy Dalton of Australia eliminated the circuit's youngest player, 18-year-old Marie Louie of the United States, 6-0, 6-0.

In afternoon matches, Helen Gourlay of Australia blasted West Germany's Helga Nissen-Masthoff, 5-1, 6-2; Kerry Melville, another Aussie, had trouble before she disposed of Mary Ann Eisel of St. Louis, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4.

Nancy Richey Guiter of San Angelo, Texas, defeated Karen Krantzke of Australia, 7-5, 6-4, and Françoise Durr of France overcame Valerie Ziegenfuss of San Diego 6-2, 7-6. Virginia Wade of England defeated Julie Fiedorson of New York, 6-2, 6-1.

Women's Tour Starts

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Bulle Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., polished off her first opponent, Celi Martinez of San Francisco, 6-1, 6-3, last night in the opening round of the British Motors professional women's tennis tournament.

## Miss Schuba Leads Figure Skating Nepela Wins 4th Europe Title

From Wire Dispatches

GOTEBORO, Sweden, Jan. 13.—World champion Ondrej Nepela of Czechoslovakia captured his fourth straight European figure skating title tonight by pulling away from the field in the free skating portion of the championships.

The 21-year-old Bratislava student had held a 42.2-point lead over Russia's Sergei Chetverukhin after the compulsory figures, and though Nepela was expected to retain his crown, he was not expected to dominate the free skating so strongly, for it is not his specialty.

Falls by Chetverukhin and third-place Patrick Péra of France helped. The Czech's program was safe and unimpeachable while Chetverukhin toppled after a triple salchow jump and Péra, who had some bad landings, went down after a double axel-paulsen jump.

The final arithmetic was 7,317 points and 9.0 points for Nepela to the Russian's 2,697.5 and 4.8 and Péra's 2,652.0 and 2.5.

FINAL MEN'S LEADERS

1. O. Nepela, Czech	2,731.7
2. S. Chetverukhin, Russia	2,697.5
3. P. Péra, France	2,652.0
4. J. Ojander, Finland	2,582.3
5. John Curry, Britain	2,587.8
6. Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	2,501.0
7. Yuri Orlovskiy, USSR	2,570.1
8. Didier Gailhaguet, France	2,449.3
9. Denis Denz, USSR	2,462.1
10. Zdenek Padrt, Czech	2,446.8

WOMEN'S LEADERS After 5 Compulsories

1. Beatrix Schuba, Austria	336.8
2. Sila Tyranova, Italy	329.9
3. Zuzana Altmayr, Hungary	317.3
4. Maria Morgner, Austria	312.3
5. Jean Scott, Britain	311.3
6. Christine Krah, G. Ger.	306.8
7. Maria Molcan, Britain	302.3
8. Elena Alexandrovna, Russia	298.7
9. Dianne De Leon, Netherlands	214.8

267 Chosen on 1st Day

Indians Choose USC Pitcher Leading Off in Baseball Draft

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians, hoping that winter lightning will strike twice for them, selected right-handed pitcher Eric Rasmussen today as the No. 1 selection in major-league baseball's winter free-agent draft.

Rasmussen, a 6-foot-4, 225-pounder from the University of Southern California, comes highly recommended and the Indians hope he turns out as well as their last No. 1 winter choice, who was Chris Chambliss, who was chosen first in the 1970 winter draft and wound up as the American League's rookie of the year last season.

Rasmussen was the first of 152 players selected in the regular phase of the winter draft held through a telephonic hookup with all 24 teams connected by phone with commissioner Bowie Kuhn's office.

Another 115 players were chosen in the secondary phase of the draft, making a total of 267 selected for the day. The secondary phase is the selection of free agents who were formerly drafted but did not sign.

Pitchers dominated the early action with 15 of the first 24 selections being hurlers.

Sons of two ex-major leaguers were selected. The New York Yankees picked Joseph Kranich, an outfielder from Wichita State, in the first round. His father, Rocky, was a major league pitcher in the 1950s. Later, Cincinnati chose outfielder-pitcher Gary Erskine, son of former Brooklyn Dodger pitcher Carl Erskine. The youngster played for the University of Texas.

The selection causing the most conversation was Montreal's choice of Wayne Piper, a right-handed pitcher from Omaha, who is listed as 6-10, 170 lbs. He would be the tallest hurler to play in the major leagues.

The Texas Rangers, formerly the Washington Senators, selected 6-4, 200-pound James Owen, a pitcher from San Jose, Calif., and San Jose Community College.

In other selections: San Diego had the second pick in the second round, choosing Clint Lee, pitcher of Tulsa, Okla. The Rangers took Owen; the Philadelphia Phillies selected right-handed pitcher Knipper of Sonoma, Calif., and Milwaukee took right-handed pitcher Robin Alexander of St. Louis. The Montreal Expos picked right-handed pitcher, Lewis Lauer of Lancaster, Calif.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Results

Atlanta 104, Milwaukee 103 (Beltway 23, Hudson 26; Jabbar 28, Dandridge 32)
Buffalo 111, Philadelphia 109 (E. Smith 26, Kauffman 25; Nole 21, Cunningham 21)
Houston 115, Chicago 112 (White 31, Haywood 26; Walker 22, King 17)
Celtics 108, Boston 107 (C. Brown 24, McHale 22; A. Rivers 24, P. Rivers 24)
Trail Blazers 108, Los Angeles 107 (Van Arsdale 21, Archibald 23; Chamberlain 24, West 21)

ABA Results

Wednesday's Game

Dallas 107, Denver 105 (S. Jones 20, Freeman 21; Robisch 23, Card 20)
Chaparrals came back from 16-point second-half deficit.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Results

California 3, Minnesota 0 (Vedaa, Boudreau)
Chicago 6, New York 5 (D. Hull 2, Martin 1; H. Hull 2, S. Slesse 2)
Toronto 3, St. Louis 2 (G. Smith 2, J. Smith 2; G. Smith 2, J. Smith 2)
San Jose 4, Pittsburgh 0 (Bueck 3, West 1; Slesse 2)
Toronto 1, Los Angeles 1 (Henderson 1, Slesse 1; Slesse 1, Henderson 1)
Edmonton 3, St. Louis 2 (Slesse 2, Henderson 1; Henderson 1, Slesse 1)
Edmonton 3, St. Louis 2 (Slesse 2, Henderson 1; Henderson 1, Slesse 1)

South Carolina's Riker Hurt But 7-Footer Takes Up Slack

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—With 6-foot-10 Tom Riker out of action, South Carolina had to depend on 7-foot junior Danny Traylor and the big man "came through."

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Chetverukhin, who led Péra by a small margin after the compulsory figures, came on to repeat as runner-up. But the result reaffirmed that Nepela is a heavy favorite for the Olympic gold medal at Sapporo, Japan, and that his major competition should come from North America.

This afternoon the women's event started and Beatrix Schuba of Austria, the world champion, took a commanding 45.4-point lead after three compulsory figures in defense of her crown. She tallied 536 points to 499.6 for second-place Charlotte Walker of Switzerland.

Pro Tennis Group Gains Right To Use USLTA-Run Facilities

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Lamar Hunt's World Championship Tennis professional group today won a battle to get the full use of tennis facilities in the United States.

The International Lawn Tennis Federation (ILTF) decided to relax its ban on WCT players using facilities which are under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA).

An ILTF spokesman said: "The effect of this means that WCT can now stage tournaments at the grounds of organizations affiliated to the USLTA, but only contracted professionals will be allowed to take part. In other words, these tournaments will still not be open."

The ban on WCT players will still be in force in other countries.

The ILTF and WCT quarreled over money last summer. As a result, WCT pros were banned from all ILTF tournaments as of the beginning of 1972 and were told they could not use the facilities of any organization affiliated to the ILTF.

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## Observer

## Behind Sealed Doors

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—When the President's advisers met to ponder the complexities of India's war upon Pakistan, Prof. Kissinger, the President's man in the White House, did most of the talking. We have the records of some of those meetings; they were leaked to Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, and later published.



Baker

The administration is charged with the task of not only having records of its private conferences published in the press. This is understandable. Big shots tend to let their hair down in conferences and step out of public character, expressing themselves with pungency easily misunderstood when printed on Page One.

The conferences at which the administration's national-security advisers discussed our policy toward the war—these occurred while the fighting was in progress—were attended by men of the sort reporters call "highly placed." The CIA director, military chiefs of staff, top-drawer State and Defense Department functionaries, Prof. Kissinger did most of the talking.

Mostly, the men who presumably had all the facts to give to the President listened while Prof. Kissinger scolded them for not mapping their bureaucracies into line faster in support of the President's order to "tilt" U.S. policy in favor of Pakistan.

Well, one is aware that there may be a quibble here. Perhaps they had already given the President all the facts in an earlier conference whose record was not leaked to Anderson. But they are most certainly not giving anybody many facts when we see them here, in these mid-war meetings. Mostly, they are taking an old-fashioned chewing out of the kind the sergeant gives the lesser noncom after a Saturday inspection at which the colonel has been unhappy about shoe shines.

Prof. Kissinger tells them he has been "getting hell every half-hour from the President" about the bureaucracy's slowness to get

tough with India. He wants those shoes shined, and fast. Shape up or ship out.

Every boardroom commando will realize that Prof. Kissinger may just possibly be oversteering the case, both to get the slug-guards up off their couches and, simultaneously, to hammer home the point that, after the President, he is No. 1 around this place.

This is the way you have to talk occasionally to move an organization as inert as the national-security bureaucracy, which has a specific gravity higher than the Great Pyramids. If Prof. Kissinger can be faulted for throwing his weight around, there is no denying that he has the weight to throw because every word being said here is being transcribed for posterity.

Shortly afterward, it will be typed, duplicated and put in the mail to sundry offices in the federal warren. Knowing that it may well come to rest on the President's desk, Prof. Kissinger is unlikely to pretend to more authority here than the President will sit still for.

All this is painful and embarrassing to the government when put in the newspapers. The question then is why the government makes and stores such precise records of what is said in the conference room.

Mania for keeping records was one of the stranger vices of the Hitler government. Perhaps it is a passion endemic to the modern bureaucratic state. Verbatim records feed vanity while providing written proof, so comforting to the bureaucratic soul, of exactly where every member stood on every issue ever kicked around the table.

And so we have the government presumably filling warehouses with long-winded accounts of boardroom chatter, complete down to the boss's colorful phrases and his second banana's feeblest jokes. The decisions a man makes in a conference room may be important to posterity, but that is no excuse for recording everything he says while making one.

In a conference room a man should be able to talk silly without fear of reading his worst lines in the history books.

## Soviet Art in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Yekaterina A. Furtereva, the Soviet Minister of Culture, apparently concerned over possible Jewish Defense League activity, has called on the American people and government to protect the valuable Soviet arts and crafts exhibition which opened in the Corcoran Gallery of Art last night.

The exhibition, containing about 1,500 ancient and contemporary items, is the largest such show to be sent abroad by Soviet authorities. It will travel to five other American cities under the Soviet-American cultural exchange program.

In a news conference at the Corcoran, Mrs. Furtereva said she hoped that this exhibition would signal an expansion in Soviet-American cultural contacts.

She noted that talks on extending the 14-year-old cultural exchange program for 1972-73 will begin in Moscow next month. "In our opinion we haven't come near exhausting our potentials for cultural exchange," she said.

The exhibition—"Soviet Union:



17th-century chalice from the Kremlin in Moscow.

Arts and Crafts in Ancient Times and Today"—was originally scheduled for last year, but, because of harassment by the JDL, Soviet authorities refused to let sending it to the United States, and also forced a postponement of an American exhibit on research and development which will open on Jan. 24 in Thibault.

Soviet officials have said that the recent improvement in Soviet-American relations, highlighted by President Nixon's plan to visit Moscow in May, led to the decision to send the handsomely mounted exhibition, whose entrance is draped with a Soviet flag and a slogan of Lenin's: "Art belongs to the people."

## The Objects

The exhibition arrived in drab crates marked "Nye Kankov" (roughly, "Do Not Tilt"). These crates disgorged some splendid and colorful objects: an ornate saddle used by Ivan the Terrible, a gilded silver chalice with emeralds and rubies from the Kremlin Museum, Scythian gold jewelry, old icons, rugs from Kazakhstan, Latvian tapestries, metalwork from Georgia and Estonia, ceramics from Dagestan, lace from Volodga and painted clay toys from the Kirov region.

"Our aim is to show the American people the crafts and folk arts of all the Soviet Republics," Yekaterina Furtereva, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, said before the show opened. "Folk arts and crafts create new life and help to educate our people as a peaceful Communist society. They symbolize the friendship between all nations of our country."

In return for the current Soviet contribution, the United States is sending a show billed as "Research and Development, U.S.A."

Reflecting the American "consumer economy," the United States show will present such items as a Princess telephone, a Fiberglass canoe, a Lincoln Continental, a copying machine, a computer system, a home hair dryer, a snowmobile, and an electric toothbrush, in addition

Yekaterina Furtereva (restoring) at opening ceremonies of Soviet show in Washington, D.C.

UPI

to the Apollo-10 command module and other space artifacts lent by the Smithsonian Institution.

Asked why the United States was not sending a comparable show of arts and crafts from this country, Frank Shakespeare, director of the United States Information Agency, said the agreement between the two countries did not provide that the United States should send a show of folk arts and crafts.

Earlier United States presentations, he said, had dealt with such themes as American education, medicine, architecture and graphic arts, and the Soviet Union has shown similar exhibitions here.

The Soviet show will wind up at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art late this year. It contains roughly one-half old art objects and museum pieces and one-half contemporary goods. While most of the contemporary crafts are imaginative and well-executed, they also include items of obvious tourist appeal.

Harvey Hamant, president of the Halment Corporation, a color photography laboratory

that has worked with the Russians on photography exhibits, said that he had obtained from the Soviet government the right to market some of the contemporary items in department stores and museum gift shops here. Certain items, he said, would be available for purchase at the exhibition itself.

The Russians, who sent 18 specialists and technicians to install the show, made elaborate plans for its display. Although the show was designed in the Soviet Union, an Alexandria, Va., firm, Design and Production, has executed the bases and pedestals for the items, in red and silver. The galleries are lined with rich red carpeting.

A large bust of Lenin, borrowed from the Soviet delegation, is placed at the top of the Corcoran's main entrance staircase. The gallery leading off the landing is occupied by Soviet officials connected with the exhibition. Over its doorway, atop the Lenin bust, are displayed the flags of the Soviet Union and the quotation from Lenin:

## PEOPLE: Hangovers, Soviet-Style

The second of January is a pretty grim day the world over, but to Krokodil, the Soviet humor magazine, it is a subject of great hilarity. In Russia, it seems, New Year's Day as well as New Year's Eve are celebrated with particular gusto—resulting, of course, in particularly aggravated absenteeism on the following morning. The absenteeism, in turn, results in a number of weird letters of apology and/or explanation from workers to their supervisors, a number of which were quoted in the current Krokodil:

"I missed work Jan. 3 because the earth was expected to collide with a comet that day," wrote Grigory Zayemkov to his boss. "Therefore, together with my son, I stayed at the observation post." "I missed my shift on the 3d," explained I. Koslov, "because a saleswoman deceived me. I went into a shop and bought a bottle of mineral water and drank it. Then I realized it was vodka."

L.V. Kononov's excuse: "During the holiday, my mother-in-law was getting married for the third time, and she told me I had organizing abilities and should be toastmaster. Well, I admit my guilt and promise I won't happen again because my mother-in-law convinced me she won't get married a fourth time."

Princess Anne said: "It's a beautiful beast." The Shah of Iran said: "It's yours." But the British Agriculture Ministry said no soap. Asked the commemoration of Ateneos of the 3,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire. The prince, an accomplished equestrian, spotted the 2-year-old colt, named Avishah (Crown), and valued at \$35,000, in the Shah's private stables and was so smitten by the beast that the Shah offered it to her as a gift. Yesterday, however, the Agriculture Ministry ruled that Avishah could not enter Britain because of a ban on all horses originating in the Middle East. Further, African horse sickness is particularly prevalent in Iran. "While the world stands at the possibility of an exception," said a spokesman, not even for a princess.

Jacqueline Onassis asked to be allowed to testify in private, U.S. District Court Judge Irving Ben Cooper granted the request, and on Tuesday in New York, the court heard the Onassis side of the squabble behind closed

doors. The dispute involves Mrs. O. and free-lance photographer Ronald Galella, each of whom is suing the other on charges of harassment. Galella, for \$1.5 million, after answering scores of questions, Mrs. Onassis left the court at 4 p.m., leaving throngs of newsmen no chance to get a statement. According to Martin Leiden, however, "She was intelligent, relaxed, brilliant and charming. Her composure has been outstanding." London, incidentally, is Jackie's lawyer.

APPOINTED: Desi Arnes, Cuban-born handloader, singer, actor and producer, and former husband of Lucille Ball, to a distinguished visiting lecturership in studio production and acting for the spring semester at San Diego State College. Arnes, who will earn \$10,000 for the classes, will hold a rank comparable to full professor.

TOYING: Bullfighter Manuel "El Cordobes" Benitez, 34, with the idea of accepting a \$375,000 contract to star with William Shatner in a Hallmark Western film, Benitez has yet to sign his bullfighting contracts for this year while he mulls the offer. CLOBBERED: Lasse Holmquist, Sweden's leading quiz-master, by seven correct answers to three, in a televised general-knowledge quiz, by Princeton's 22-year-old son of a King Gustav Adolf. REPEATED: A divorce to singer Leo Ferré, 55, by a French court which said his real complaint against his wife Madeleine was that she was 48, and not, as Ferré claimed, that her tyrannical character had harmed his health.

Britain's beer-drinking champion will find his opportunities for keeping in practice virtually nonexistent in 1972. Welsh laborer Norman Mitchell, 30, who last July claimed a world record by drinking 62 pints of draught Guinness in an hour and walking home afterward, is expected to serve a 12-month jail sentence for fraud. Mitchell, a father of three, admitted in court at Witham, England, that his "charity tours" of pubs, billing himself as the "champion beer drinker sponsored by the firm of Guinness," during which he collected money for research into children's diseases, served to benefit nobody but himself.

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